Resolutions and Decisions of the Economic and Social Council

Organizational session for 2013
New York, 28 January and 12–15 and 28 February 2013

Resumed organizational session for 2013
New York, 25 April and 6 May 2013

Substantive session of 2013
Geneva, 1–26 July 2013

Reconvened substantive session of 2013
New York, 22 October, 6–8 November and 16 December 2013
and 14 January 2014

Economic and Social Council
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NOTE

The resolutions and decisions of the Economic and Social Council are identified as follows:

Resolutions

Until 1977 (up to and including the resumed sixty-third session), the resolutions of the Economic and Social Council were numbered consecutively and were identified by an arabic numeral followed by an indication of the session in parentheses (for example: resolution 1733 (LIV), resolution 1915 (ORG-75), resolution 2046 (S-III), adopted at the fifty-fourth session, the organizational session for 1975 and the third special session, respectively). When several resolutions were adopted under the same number, each of them was identified by a capital letter (for example: resolution 1926 B (LVIII), resolutions 1954 A to D (LIX)). The last resolution so numbered is resolution 2130 (LXIII), of 14 December 1977.

Since 1978, as part of the new system adopted for symbols of Council documents, the resolutions have been numbered on a yearly basis and identified by two arabic numerals separated by an oblique stroke, the first numeral indicating the year, the second the number of the resolution in the annual series (for example: resolution 1990/47).

Decisions

Until 1973 (up to and including the resumed fifty-fifth session), the decisions of the Council were not numbered. From 1974 to 1977 (up to and including the resumed sixty-third session), the decisions were numbered consecutively and were identified by an arabic numeral followed by an indication of the session in parentheses (for example: decision 64 (ORG-75), decision 78 (LVIII), adopted at the organizational session for 1975 and the fifty-eighth session, respectively). The last decision so numbered is decision 293 (LXIII), of 2 December 1977.

Since 1978, as part of the new system adopted for symbols of Council documents, the decisions have been numbered on a yearly basis and identified by two arabic numerals separated by an oblique stroke, the first numeral indicating the year, the second the number of the decision in the annual series (for example: decision 1990/224).

E/2013/99

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Agenda of the organizational session for 2013

The organizational session for 2013 was held in New York on 28 January, 12 to 15 February and 28 February 2013. The resumed organizational session was held in New York on 25 April and 6 May 2013.

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 28 January 2013, the Economic and Social Council adopted the following agenda:

1. Election of the Bureau.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Basic programme of work of the Council.
4. Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments.

Agenda of the substantive session of 2013

The substantive session of 2013 was held in Geneva from 1 to 26 July 2013. The reconvened substantive session of 2013 was held in New York on 22 October, 6 to 8 November and 16 December 2013 and 14 January 2014.

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 1 July 2013, the Economic and Social Council adopted the following agenda:

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

High-level segment

2. High-level segment:

   (*a*) High-level policy dialogue with international financial and trade institutions;

   (*b*) Annual ministerial review;

   Theme: "Science, technology and innovation, and the potential of culture, for promoting sustainable development and achieving the Millennium Development Goals"

   (*c*) Thematic discussion;

   Theme: "The contribution of the Economic and Social Council to the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda as a principal body for policy review, policy dialogue and recommendations on issues of economic and social development and for the follow-up to the Millennium Development Goals".

Operational activities segment

3. Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation:

   (*a*) Follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly and the Council;

   (*b*) Reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, and the World Food Programme;

   (*c*) South-South cooperation for development.

Coordination segment

4. The role of the United Nations system in implementing the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the 2012 substantive session of the Economic and Social Council.

6. Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits:

   (*a*) Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development.

10. Regional cooperation:

    Dialogue with the executive secretaries of the regional commissions on the theme "Regional perspectives on the post-2015 development agenda".

Humanitarian affairs segment

5. Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance.

General segment

6. Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits:

   (*b*) Review and coordination of the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020.

7. Coordination, programme and other questions:

   (*a*) Reports of coordination bodies;

- (*b*) Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2014–2015;
- (*c*) Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system;
- (*d*) Long-term programme of support for Haiti;
- (*e*) Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS);
- (*f*) African countries emerging from conflict;
- (*g*) Tobacco or health;
- (*h*) Calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields.

8. Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B, 57/270 B and 60/265.

9. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations.

10. Regional cooperation.

11. Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan.

12. Non-governmental organizations.

13. Economic and environmental questions:
    - (*a*) Sustainable development;
    - (*b*) Science and technology for development;
    - (*c*) Statistics;
    - (*d*) Human settlements;
    - (*e*) Environment;
    - (*f*) Population and development;
    - (*g*) Public administration and development;
    - (*h*) International cooperation in tax matters;
    - (*i*) United Nations Forum on Forests;
    - (*j*) Assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions;
    - (*k*) Cartography;
    - (*l*) Women and development;
    - (*m*) Transport of dangerous goods.

14. Social and human rights questions:
    - (*a*) Advancement of women;
    - (*b*) Social development;
    - (*c*) Crime prevention and criminal justice;
    - (*d*) Narcotic drugs;
    - (*e*) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
    - (*f*) Comprehensive implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action;
    - (*g*) Human rights;
    - (*h*) Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.

15. United Nations research and training institutes.

Checklist of resolutions and decisions

Resolutions

Resolution number	*Title*	*Agenda item*	*Date of adoption*	*Page*
2013/1	Outcome of the review of the 2005 reform of the Economic Commission for Europe (E/2013/15/Add.1)	10	5 July 2013	13
2013/2	Refocusing and recalibrating the Economic Commission for Africa to support Africa's structural transformation (E/2013/15/Add.2)	10	5 July 2013	26
2013/3	A conference structure of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific for the inclusive and sustainable development of Asia and the Pacific (E/2013/15/Add.2)	10	5 July 2013	30
2013/4	Statute of the Centre for Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization (E/2013/15/Add.2)	10	5 July 2013	35
2013/5	Progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 67/226 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (E/2013/L.17 and E/2013/SR.32)	3	12 July 2013	38
2013/6	Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (E/2013/L.20)	5	17 July 2013	42
2013/7	Europe-Africa fixed link through the Strait of Gibraltar (E/2013/L.28)	10	19 July 2013	47
2013/8	Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan (E/2013/L.16)	11	19 July 2013	49
2013/9	Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (E/2013/31 and Corr.1 and E/2013/SR.41)	13 (*b*)	22 July 2013	54
2013/10	Science, technology and innovation for development (E/2013/31 and Corr.1)	13 (*b*)	22 July 2013	60
2013/11	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (E/2013/L.32)	7 (*e*)	22 July 2013	63
2013/12	United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases (E/2013/L.23)	7 (*g*)	22 July 2013	64
2013/13	Calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields (E/2013/L.13)	7 (*h*)	22 July 2013	66
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2013/15	Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti (E/2013/L.31)	7 (*d*)	23 July 2013	67
2013/16	Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system (E/2013/L.14)	7 (*c*)	24 July 2013	68
2013/17	Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women (E/2013/27)	13 (*l*)	24 July 2013	71
2013/18	Future organization and methods of work of the Commission on the Status of Women (E/2013/27)	14 (*a*)	24 July 2013	73
2013/19	Conclusion of the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development (E/2013/L.38)	13 (*a*)	24 July 2013	74

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2013/21	Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (E/2013/24)	13 (*c*)	24 July 2013	76
2013/22	Human settlements (E/2013/L.36 and E/2013/SR.46)	13 (*d*)	24 July 2013	77
2013/23	Report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its twelfth session (E/2013/L.27)	13 (*g*)	24 July 2013	78
2013/24	Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters (E/2013/L.22)	13 (*h*)	24 July 2013	80
2013/25	Work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (E/2013/51)	13 (*m*)	25 July 2013	82
2013/26	Social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (E/2013/26)	14 (*b*)	25 July 2013	86
2013/27	Preparations for and observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family (E/2013/26)	14 (*b*)	25 July 2013	91
2013/28	Mainstreaming disability in the development agenda: towards 2015 and beyond (E/2013/26)	14 (*b*)	25 July 2013	93
2013/29	Second review and appraisal of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002 (E/2013/26)	14 (*b*)	25 July 2013	96
2013/30	Follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (E/2013/30 and Corr.1)	14 (*c*)	25 July 2013	98
2013/31	Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking (E/2013/30 and Corr.1)	14 (*c*)	25 July 2013	101
2013/32	Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism (E/2013/30 and Corr.1)	14 (*c*)	25 July 2013	104
2013/33	The rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015 (E/2013/30 and Corr.1)	14 (*c*)	25 July 2013	107
2013/34	Model strategies and practical measures on the elimination of violence against children in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice (E/2013/30 and Corr.1)	14 (*c*)	25 July 2013	110
2013/35	Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (E/2013/30 and Corr.1)	14 (*c*)	25 July 2013	112
2013/36	Taking action against gender-related killing of women and girls (E/2013/30 and Corr.1)	14 (*c*)	25 July 2013	116
2013/37	Improving the quality and availability of statistics on crime and criminal justice for policy development (E/2013/30 and Corr.1)	14 (*c*)	25 July 2013	119
2013/38	Combating transnational organized crime and its possible links to illicit trafficking in precious metals (E/2013/30 and Corr.1)	14 (*c*)	25 July 2013	121

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2013/39	International cooperation in the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of economic fraud and identity-related crime (E/2013/30 and Corr.1)	14 (*c*)	25 July 2013	123
2013/40	Crime prevention and criminal justice responses to illicit trafficking in protected species of wild fauna and flora (E/2013/30 and Corr.1)	14 (*c*)	25 July 2013	124
2013/41	Implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons (E/2013/30 and Corr.1)	14 (*c*)	25 July 2013	127
2013/42	United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development (E/2013/28)	14 (*d*)	25 July 2013	130
2013/43	Support to Non-Self-Governing Territories by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations (E/2013/L.24)	9	25 July 2013	137
2013/44	Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development (E/2013/L.33)	6 (*a*)	26 July 2013	140
2013/45	United Nations Institute for Training and Research (E/2013/L.30/Rev.1)	15	26 July 2013	143
2013/46	Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020 (E/2013/L.21 and E/2013/SR.48)	6 (*b*)	26 July 2013	143

Decisions

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2013/201	Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council			
	Decision A (E/2013/SR.2)	4	12 February 2013	149
	Decision B (E/2013/SR.10)	4	25 April 2013	149
	Decision C (E/2013/SR.11)	4	6 May 2013	
	Decision D (E/2013/SR.48)	1	26 July 2013	
	Decision E (E/2013/SR.51)	1	7 November 2013	
	Decision F (E/2013/SR.54)	1	16 December 2013	
2013/202	Proposed date of the special high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (E/2013/L.1)	2 and 3	15 February 2013	
2013/203	Proposed date of the meeting of the Economic and Social Council on external debt sustainability and development (E/2013/L.1)	2 and 3	15 February 2013	
2013/204	Proposed date of the meeting of the Economic and Social Council on international cooperation in tax matters (E/2013/L.1)	2 and 3	15 February 2013	
2013/205	Provisional agenda for the substantive session of 2013 of the Economic and Social Council (E/2013/L.1)	2 and 3	15 February 2013	
2013/206	Basic programme of work of the Economic and Social Council for 2014 (E/2013/L.1)	2 and 3	15 February 2013	

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2013/207	Working arrangements for the substantive session of 2013 of the Economic and Social Council (E/2013/L.1)	2 and 3	15 February 2013	
2013/208	Operational activities segment of the substantive session of 2013 of the Economic and Social Council (E/2013/L.1)	2 and 3	15 February 2013	
2013/209	Appointment of an additional member of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti (E/2013/L.2)	2	15 February 2013	
2013/210	Special responsibilities of the Bureau of the Economic and Social Council for the substantive session of 2013 (E/2013/SR.5)	3	28 February 2013	
2013/211	Theme for the item on regional cooperation of the substantive session of 2013 of the Economic and Social Council (E/2013/L.3)	2 and 3	25 April 2013	
2013/212	Theme for the humanitarian affairs segment of the substantive session of 2013 of the Economic and Social Council (E/2013/L.4)	2 and 3	25 April 2013	
2013/213	Economic and Social Council event to discuss the transition from relief to development (E/2013/L.5)	2 and 3	6 May 2013	
2013/214	Agenda and organization of work for the substantive session of 2013 of the Economic and Social Council (E/2013/SR.14)	1	1 July 2013	
2013/215	Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly and the Council and the reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and the World Food Programme (E/2013/SR.32)	3 (*a*) and 3 (*b*)	12 July 2013	
2013/216	Report of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation on its eighteenth session (E/2013/SR.32)	3 (*c*)	12 July 2013	
2013/217	Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations (E/2013/32 (Part I))	12	18 July 2013	
2013/218	Request for withdrawal of consultative status (E/2013/32 (Part I))	12	18 July 2013	
2013/219	Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its regular session of 2013 (E/2013/32 (Part I))	12	18 July 2013	
2013/220	Applications for consultative status, requests for reclassification and quadrennial reports received from non-governmental organizations (E/2013/32 (Part II))	12	18 July 2013	
2013/221	Suspension of consultative status of non-governmental organizations with outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4 (E/2013/32 (Part II))	12	18 July 2013	
2013/222	Reinstatement of consultative status of non-governmental organizations that submitted outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4 (E/2013/32 (Part II) and Corr.1)	12	18 July 2013	
2013/223	Withdrawal of consultative status of non-governmental organizations pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4 (E/2013/32 (Part II) and Corr.1)	12	18 July 2013	

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2013/224	Dates of and provisional agenda for the 2014 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/2013/32 (Part II) and Corr.1)	12	18 July 2013	
2013/225	Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its resumed session of 2013 (E/2013/32 (Part II) and Corr.1)	12	18 July 2013	
2013/226	Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits and the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B, 57/270 B and 60/265 (E/2013/SR.38)	6 and 8	18 July 2013	
2013/227	Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B, 57/270 B, 60/265 and 61/16 (E/2013/SR.38)	8	18 July 2013	
2013/228	Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the item on regional cooperation (E/2013/SR.40)	10	19 July 2013	
2013/229	Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its sixteenth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its seventeenth session (E/2013/31 and Corr.1)	13 (*b*)	22 July 2013	
2013/230	Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the reports of coordination bodies and the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2014–2015 (E/2013/SR.41)	7 (*a*) and 7 (*b*)	22 July 2013	
2013/231	African countries emerging from conflict (E/2013/L.34)	7 (*f*)	22 July 2013	
2013/232	Financing for humanitarian operations in the United Nations system (E/2013/SR.44)	7	23 July 2013	
2013/233	Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its fifty-seventh session and provisional agenda and documentation for its fifty-eighth session (E/2013/27)	14 (*a*)	24 July 2013	
2013/234	Revised provisional agenda for the twentieth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (E/2013/L.37)	13 (*a*)	24 July 2013	
2013/235	Report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-fourth session and venue and dates of and provisional agenda and documentation for its forty-fifth session (E/2013/24)	13 (*c*)	24 July 2013	
2013/236	Report of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum of the United Nations Environment Programme on its first universal session (A/68/25)	13 (*e*)	24 July 2013	
2013/237	Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its forty-sixth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its forty-seventh session (E/2013/25)	13 (*f*)	24 July 2013	
2013/238	Venue and dates of and provisional agenda for the thirteenth session of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration (E/2013/L.29)	13 (*g*)	24 July 2013	
2013/239	Venue and dates of and provisional agenda for the ninth session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters (E/2013/L.39)	13 (*h*)	24 July 2013	
2013/240	Report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its tenth session and provisional agenda for its eleventh session (E/2013/42)	13 (*i*)	24 July 2013	

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2013/241	Venue and dates of the eleventh session of the United Nations Forum on Forests (E/2013/L.35)	13 (*i*)	24 July 2013	
2013/242	Report of the Nineteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific (E/2013/SR.46)	13 (*k*)	24 July 2013	
2013/243	Report of the Commission for Social Development on its fifty-first session and provisional agenda and documentation for its fifty-second session (E/2013/26 and E/2013/SR.47)	14 (*b*)	25 July 2013	
2013/244	Nomination of members of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (E/2013/26)	14 (*b*)	25 July 2013	
2013/245	Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its reconvened twenty-first session (E/2012/30/Add.1)	14 (*c*)	25 July 2013	
2013/246	Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: extension of the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/2013/30)	14 (*c*)	25 July 2013	
2013/247	Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twenty-second session and provisional agenda and documentation for its twenty-third session (E/2013/30)	14 (*c*)	25 July 2013	
2013/248	Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened fifty-fifth session (E/2012/28/Add.1)	14 (*d*)	25 July 2013	
2013/249	Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifty-sixth session and provisional agenda for its fifty-seventh session (E/2013/28)	14 (*d*)	25 July 2013	
2013/250	Report of the International Narcotics Control Board (E/2013/28)	14 (*d*)	25 July 2013	
2013/251	Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (E/2013/L.25)	14 (*e*)	25 July 2013	
2013/252	Report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its twelfth session (E/2013/SR.47)	14 (*h*)	25 July 2013	
2013/253	Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the advancement of women, crime prevention and criminal justice, and human rights (E/2013/SR.47)	14 (*a*), 14 (*c*) and 14 (*g*)	25 July 2013	
2013/254	Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (E/2013/SR.47)	9	25 July 2013	
2013/255	Report of the Council of the United Nations University (E/2013/SR.48)	15	26 July 2013	
2013/256	Temporary adjournment of the substantive session of 2013 of the Economic and Social Council (E/2013/SR.48)	1	26 July 2013	
2013/257	Venue and dates for the twenty-eighth session of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (E/2013/L.40)	13 (*k*)	7 November 2013	
2013/258	Report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its twelfth session (E/2013/L.41)	14 (*h*)	7 November 2013	
2013/259	International expert group meeting on the theme "Sexual health and reproductive rights: articles 21, 22 (1), 23 and 24 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples"	14 (*h*)	7 November 2013	

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2013/260	Venue and dates of the thirteenth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (E/2013/43)	14 (*h*)	7 November 2013	
2013/261	Report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its twelfth session and provisional agenda for its thirteenth session (E/2013/43 and E/2013/SR.51)	14 (*h*)	7 November 2013	
2013/262	Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the high-level segment of its substantive session of 2013 (E/2013/SR.54)	2 (*b*) and (*c*)	16 December 2013	
2013/263	Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with economic and environmental questions (E/2013/SR.54)	13 (*a*) and (*k*)	16 December 2013	
2013/264	Report of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management on its third session and venue and dates of and provisional agenda for its fourth session (E/2013/46)	13 (*k*)	16 December 2013	
2013/265	Transitional arrangements for the election of the Bureau of the Economic and Social Council (E/2013/L.43)	1	16 December 2013	

Resolutions

2013/1. Outcome of the review of the 2005 reform of the Economic Commission for Europe

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 2006/38 of 27 July 2006, in which the Economic and Social Council endorsed the workplan on reform of the Economic Commission for Europe and also endorsed the revised terms of reference of the Commission,

Noting the adoption by acclamation by the Commission, at its sixty-fifth session, held in Geneva from 9 to 11 April 2013, of decision A (65) of 11 April 2013 concerning the outcome of the review of the 2005 reform of the Commission,

Endorses the outcome of the review of the 2005 reform of the Economic Commission for Europe, as set out in the annex to the present resolution.

22nd plenary meeting
5 July 2013

Annex

Outcome of the review of the 2005 reform of the Economic Commission for Europe

I. Introduction and general provisions

1. The Economic Commission for Europe reform was adopted on 2 December 2005 and was reconfirmed by Commission decision A (65) of 11 April 2013. Member States decided at the sixty-fourth session of the Commission in 2011 to carry out a review of the reform. The modalities of the 2011–2012 review, which were finalized and adopted by the Executive Committee in July 2011, and are appended to the present text, state that: "Bearing in mind the overall objective of an improved allocation of resources within the Commission (both within the Committees and subprogrammes and between them) based on clearly defined and updated mandates, the reduction of the current overstretch, and an increased emphasis on areas in which the Commission has a clear demonstrable added value, the Executive Committee would review the work and priorities within each of the eight subprogrammes implemented by the Commission."

2. A series of consultations with all member States was held and the Executive Committee received the reports of all Sectoral Committees. A road map for the review was later developed and another series of consultations was held with interested member States (Friends of the Chair) at which member States expressed broad satisfaction with the work of the Commission and its secretariat. Some member States expressed concerns regarding duplication of work and clear demonstrable added value.

3. All documentation relevant to the review, including information about the financial and human resources per work area of each subprogramme, is available on the website of the Commission and will be regularly updated in the future.

4. The Executive Committee recommended that the Commission adopt the respective decision.

II. Priorities of the programme of work

5. In view of the importance of relevant global conferences and initiatives, such as the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, and the Sustainable Energy for All initiative of the Secretary-General, and their potential implications for the Commission, the Commission expresses its commitment to play an active part, within its current mandate and existing resources, in the appropriate regional and global implementation of their outcomes, and invites its subsidiary bodies and the secretariat to suggest to the Executive Committee possible ways to enhance their contribution to implementing those outcomes.

6. The following priorities and activities were identified in the review process to be implemented within the existing regular budgetary and additional extrabudgetary resources under the overall guidance and decisions of the Sectoral Committees and the Executive Committee.

A. Environment subprogramme

7. The Environment subprogramme, the Committee on Environmental Policy and related subsidiary bodies work within current mandates in an efficient way, producing concrete results in a regular and ongoing way that have a clear value added for the region and beyond and that attract extrabudgetary funding.

8. On the basis of the above:

(*a*) The subprogramme and its subsidiary bodies should continue implementing existing mandates under the overall guidance of the Committee on Environmental Policy and the Executive Committee and should, subject to the latter's approval, implement relevant outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development. The subprogramme should also continue its capacity-building activities, from extrabudgetary resources, of particular benefit to the countries in the region;

(*b*) In allocating regular budgetary resources, full account should be taken of the increasing number of instruments administered by the subprogramme and the Environment Division so that they can continue, without reduction in their resources and capacities, to do their work and service all the subsidiary bodies in an efficient way in the future, while fully recognizing the obligation of the Commission to service the five multilateral environmental agreements.

B. Transport subprogramme

9. The Transport subprogramme is a unique United Nations centre providing a comprehensive regional and global platform for consideration of all aspects of inland transport development and cooperation. The Transport subprogramme, the Inland Transport Committee and related subsidiary bodies work within current mandates in an efficient way, producing concrete results in a regular and ongoing way that have clear value added for the region and beyond.

10. On the basis of the above:

(*a*) The subprogramme and its subsidiary bodies should continue implementing existing mandates under the overall guidance of the Inland Transport Committee and the Executive Committee. It shall strengthen its focus on the areas of harmonization of vehicle regulations, road safety, transport of dangerous goods, border-crossing facilitation including the Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets (TIR Convention),[1] unified railway law, implementation of the European Agreement concerning the Work of Crews of Vehicles Engaged in International Road Transport and intelligent transport systems. It will further explore synergies among those areas of work with an overarching goal of promoting sustainable transport that is safe, clean and competitive;

(*b*) In allocating regular budgetary resources, full account should be taken of the increasing needs of the subprogramme and the Transport Division so that they can continue, with an increase in their resources and capacities, to do their work and service all the subsidiary bodies in an efficient way in the future, in particular in the areas mentioned in subparagraph (*a*) above.

C. Subprogramme on statistics

11. The subprogramme on statistics, the Conference of European Statisticians and related subsidiary bodies work within current mandates in an efficient way, producing concrete results (methodological principles, recommendations, guidelines and databases) in a regular and ongoing way that have a clear value added for the region and beyond and that attract extrabudgetary funding, including from outside the region.

12. On the basis of the above:

(*a*) The subprogramme and its subsidiary bodies should continue implementing existing mandates under the overall guidance of the Conference of European Statisticians and the Executive Committee, and should continue the good cooperation with partner organizations such as Eurostat, the Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the World Bank and the

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[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1079, No. 16510.

International Monetary Fund. Particular attention should be given to the work on measuring sustainable development, and the subprogramme should continue its capacity-building activities from extrabudgetary resources of particular benefit to the countries in the region;

(*b*) In allocating regular budgetary resources, due regard should be given to the needs of the subprogramme and the Statistics Division so that they can continue, without reduction in their resources and capacities, to do their work and service all the subsidiary bodies in an efficient way in the future.

D. Subprogramme on economic cooperation and integration

13. The subprogramme on economic cooperation and integration produces certain concrete results, in particular in the areas of innovation and public-private partnerships, that have value added for the beneficiary countries and that attract extrabudgetary funding.

14. On the basis of the above:

(*a*) The subprogramme and its subsidiary bodies should continue implementing existing mandates on innovation and competitiveness and on public-private partnerships under the overall guidance of the respective Committee and the Executive Committee;

(*b*) Work on public-private partnerships deserves further impetus with a view to delivering concrete results within clear time frames and with more attention given to the exchange of best practices;

(*c*) Work on intellectual property should be integrated into the work of the Team of Specialists on Innovation and Competitiveness Policies. Recognizing that the World Intellectual Property Organization is the pre-eminent international organization for intellectual property, any technical cooperation activities related to intellectual property should, in principle, be carried out by that organization. To that end, the Commission will continue, until the end of 2014, to carry out, in the interest of its member States, existing technical cooperation activities on the commercialization of intellectual property in close cooperation with the World Intellectual Property Organization, with the understanding that the latter would take over that work. At the conclusion of this transitional phase in early 2015, those activities will be evaluated by the Executive Committee. In the event that the World Intellectual Property Organization is not able, after the end of 2014, to carry out certain technical cooperation activities on the commercialization of intellectual property in the interest of the States members of the Commission, the Executive Committee can agree, on a case-by-case basis and provided extrabudgetary funding is available, that such activities be carried out by the Commission;

(*d*) In allocating regular budgetary resources, due regard should be given to the needs of the subprogramme and the Trade and Economic Cooperation Division so that they can do their work and service the subsidiary bodies in an efficient way in the future.

E. Subprogramme on sustainable energy

15. The subprogramme on sustainable energy, the Committee on Sustainable Energy and relevant subsidiary bodies continue to provide member States with a platform for international dialogue and cooperation and are mandated to carry out a programme of work in the field of sustainable energy with a view to providing access to affordable and clean energy to all, in line with the Sustainable Energy for All initiative of the Secretary-General, and to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and the carbon footprint of the energy sector.

16. On the basis of the above:

(*a*) The Committee on Sustainable Energy and the subsidiary bodies will, under updated mandates and work programmes in accordance with the outcome of the informal consultations on sustainable energy reflected in appendix II hereto, focus on issues related to energy efficiency, cleaner electricity production from fossil fuels, renewable energy, coal mine methane, the United Nations Framework Classification for Fossil Energy and Mineral Reserves and Resources 2009 and natural gas. The Committee will continue its energy security dialogue;

(*b*) In allocating regular budgetary resources, due regard should be given to the needs of the subprogramme and division, including the new objectives, areas of work and activities as reflected in appendix II, so that they can continue to do their work and service the subsidiary bodies in an efficient way in the future, without jeopardizing the level of resources and capacities needed to implement the updated mandates and workplans.

F. Subprogramme on trade

17. The subprogramme on trade undertakes value added standard-setting work through Working Party 6 (regulatory cooperation) and Working Party 7 (agricultural quality standards) and through the United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business, which has a global participation and its own structure in which decision-making is centred in its Bureau and Plenary.

18. On the basis of the above:

(*a*) The subprogramme should continue implementing its standard-setting mandates and strengthen its standard-setting activities in Working Parties 6 and 7 under the overall guidance of the Committee on Trade, and in the United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business under the overall guidance of the Executive Committee.[2] Capacity-building and technical assistance activities to help countries in the region to implement standards developed under the subprogramme may be decided by the Executive Committee if they are financed from extrabudgetary resources, demand-driven, results-oriented, time limited and closely coordinated with other international actors, such as the World Trade Organization, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the International Trade Centre;

(*b*) Standard-setting bodies should improve communication and emphasize the practical and political importance of their technical outputs (e.g., in terms of facilitating trade, improving the quality of food, making harbours in the world work efficiently, etc.);

(*c*) In allocating regular budgetary resources, due regard should be given to the needs of the subprogramme and the Trade and Economic Cooperation Division so that they can continue to do their work and service the subsidiary bodies in an efficient way in the future.

G. Subprogramme on timber and forestry

19. The subprogramme on timber and forestry, the Timber Committee and related subsidiary bodies work within current mandates in an efficient way, producing concrete results in a regular and ongoing way that have clear value added and that attract extrabudgetary funding. They benefit from well-established, long-term cooperation between the Commission and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the implementation of an integrated work programme.

20. On the basis of the above:

(*a*) The subprogramme and its subsidiary bodies should, under the guidance of the Timber Committee and the Executive Committee, continue implementing current mandates and, together with the Food and Agriculture Organization, implement the integrated work programme, taking into account the results of the ongoing 2013 Economic Commission for Europe/Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Strategic Review, to which member States will provide further input;

(*b*) The Timber Committee is renamed the "Committee on Forest and Forest Industry", following the recommendations of the Timber Committee at its seventieth session, held in Geneva, from 16 to 19 October 2012. The new name is consistent with the current mandate and therefore the name change does not imply change in the mandate of the Committee;

(*c*) In allocating regular budgetary resources, due regard should be given to the needs of the subprogramme and the Timber and Forestry Unit so that they can continue, without reduction in their resources and capacities, to do their work and service the subsidiary bodies in an efficient way in the future.

H. Subprogramme on housing, land management and population

21. The subprogramme on housing, land management and population, the Committee on Housing and Land Management and the subsidiary bodies work within current mandates and produce certain useful concrete results that attract extrabudgetary funding.

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[2] At the end of 2014, the Executive Committee may decide, after evaluation, whether it is desirable for the United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business to report to the Committee on Trade.

22. On the basis of the above:

(*a*) The work of the component on housing and land management should continue under the guidance of the Committee on Housing and Land Management and the Executive Committee with a particular focus on sustainable housing and urban development, especially in the light of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development;

(*b*) The work on population should continue under the guidance of the Executive Committee, taking into account the outcome of the Ministerial Conference on Ageing, held in Vienna, on 19 and 20 September 2012, while avoiding duplication of work of other international actors such as the United Nations Commission for Social Development, the International Labour Organization, the International Organization for Migration and the United Nations Population Fund;

(*c*) In allocating regular budgetary resources, due regard should be given to the needs of the subprogramme and the subsidiary bodies so that they can continue to do their work in an efficient way in the future.

I. Gender issues

23. Work on gender issues should continue within the current mandate, not exceeding existing resources, and under the overall guidance of the Executive Committee.

III. Relations with other organizations

24. Member States emphasized the importance of a more structured and systematic cooperation with other relevant United Nations programmes and agencies, as well as other relevant organizations, to achieve synergies and complementarity of efforts, and to avoid possible overlap and duplication.

IV. Management (Office of the Executive Secretary)

25. Member States emphasized the important role of the Office of the Executive Secretary in providing overall direction to the secretariat of the Commission, promoting synergies among different subprogrammes and making timely proposals to the Executive Committee to ensure tangible and effective contributions towards the outcomes of the relevant United Nations and other regional and global conferences and initiatives. The Office of the Executive Secretary also bears overall responsibility for sound management and allocation and use of available human and financial resources.

V. Evaluation and reporting

26. Member States emphasized the importance of internal controls, oversight and evaluation functions carried out by the Office of the Executive Secretary, as well as the interaction between the Executive Committee and the Sectoral Committees, inter alia, through proper evaluation,[3] reporting and discussion on evaluation of subprogramme performance. Reports on the use of human and financial resources and on ongoing activities, as well as on possible future activities and the possible future use of resources, as provided to the Executive Committee in the framework of the review process, shall be regularly updated and forwarded to that Committee for possible action.

VI. Harmonizing procedures and practices

27. The Executive Committee should see to it that all subsidiary bodies and the secretariat apply the guidelines on procedures and practices for Commission bodies, as contained in appendix III hereto.

VII. Communication and public outreach

28. Member States noted the communication strategy issued by the secretariat, which aims at making communication materials more adapted to a targeted audience and at making a better use of the Internet, suggests a more client-oriented approach and proposes ways to electronically enhance the visibility of products and services of the

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[3] See United Nations Evaluation Group, Norms and Standards for Evaluation in the United Nations System (UNEG/FN/Norms, 2005 and UNEG/FN/Standards, 2005); and the guide for biennial evaluations of subprogramme performance by Economic Commission for Europe Sectoral Committees.

Commission beyond the region. Member States expect that the strategy will help to further improve the image of the Commission, attract more attention to its achievements and allow the secretariat to enhance its communications, public relations and contacts with the media. Member States noted their responsibility for the implementation of the strategy.

29. Member States stressed the importance of timely distribution of the information and documentation for Commission meetings in all three working languages. The secretariat should also make the necessary effort to ensure the equal treatment of all working languages for the purpose of information dissemination and news coverage with special attention to the official website of the Commission.

VIII. Resources

30. Member States expressed their satisfaction with the overall level of transparency on the past use of resources generated in the course of the review process, and encouraged the secretariat to continue providing requested information.

31. In the framework of the reform review process, member States:

(*a*) Agreed that the mobilization, allocation and use of extrabudgetary resources should be done in accordance with United Nations rules and procedures, in support of the mandate of the Commission and subject to the Executive Committee's approval of extrabudgetary projects. To assure transparency and accountability on the use of these resources, the Executive Committee should be informed, throughout the project cycle, of the use of resources and the concrete results achieved;

(*b*) Identified three posts at present allocated to the Global Trade Solutions Section of the Trade Division and used for capacity-building activities (2 P-4 posts and 1 P-2 post), and agreed that two of the posts could, after completion of their present activities and at the latest by January 2014, be transferred to the Transport Division, to be used primarily to service Working Party 29, whereas the remaining post should be reallocated internally in the Division to service the standard-setting activities;

(*c*) Agreed to merge, by January 2014, the Division on Trade and the Division on Economic Cooperation and Integration into the Division on Trade and Economic Cooperation. That merger would free one D-1 post and a General Service post which could, possibly after a renaming, be reallocated to those activities in the organization that suffer from an overstretched use of their current resources and which should help to respond to budget cuts imposed by Headquarters in New York. Member States encourage the secretariat to identify other personnel and resource efficiencies that could result from this merger. The merger should not negatively affect the output of the work programme of the merged divisions;

(*d*) Agreed on the need for a reorganization of the different divisions with a view to creating a flatter and more harmonized internal management structure, so as to free up management posts, that should, possibly after a renaming, be reallocated to those activities in the organization that suffer from an overstretched use of their current resources and which should help to respond to budget cuts imposed by Headquarters in New York;

(*e*) Agreed on the urgent need to establish contacts with the regional office of the United Nations Population Fund in Istanbul, Turkey, to start cooperation between the Population Unit of the Commission and that regional office, with a view to freeing up, where possible, Commission resources currently allocated to population-related activities for reallocation to those activities in the organization that suffer from an overstretched use of their current resources;

(*f*) Agreed that the secretariat should investigate the possibilities of merging the activities on gender and population with a view to freeing up resources that could, possibly after a renaming, be reallocated to those activities in the organization that suffer from an overstretched use of their current resources;

(*g*) Agreed that the Trade Committee and the Committee on Economic Cooperation and Integration will, from 2013 onwards, organize their two-day annual meetings back to back, in the same week. Member States agree in principle that both Committees should further synergize their work. The secretariat is invited to draw up a report by the summer of 2014 so as to allow the Executive Committee to take a decision, before 1 December 2014, on whether or not to merge the two Committees.

32. Member States emphasized the importance of continued effective and efficient use of the limited budgetary and human resources of the Commission as well as of further efforts to ensure an adequate level of regular budget resources for the Commission to fulfil its mandate.

33. Member States, other partners and organizations are encouraged to support mandated activities and work programmes of the Commission with additional resources in accordance with the existing rules, regulations and practices.

Appendix I

Modalities of the 2011–2012 review of the 2005 Economic Commission for Europe reform

Background

1. The Economic Commission for Europe, at its sixty-fourth session, held in Geneva from 29 to 31 March 2011, recalled the Commission reform adopted on 5 December 2005, welcomed its implementation and achievements, and underlined the importance of its first five-year review, that would take place in 2011–2012, with a view to drawing conclusions on the future work priorities of the Commission.

2. The Commission reaffirmed the strategic directions adopted by the 2005 reform, without prejudice to the outcome of the 2011–2012 review of that reform, which should make use of lessons learned and best practices.

3. The Commission requested the Executive Committee to duly consider the outputs, as appropriate, of the discussion at the sixty-fourth session of the Commission when it reviewed the work programmes of the Sectoral Committees during the intersessional period, and similarly requested the respective Sectoral Committees to duly consider the said outputs, as appropriate. The Commission also invited the Executive Committee to consider how to better interact with the Chairs of the Sectoral Committees with the aim of ensuring its role in terms of governance and oversight in the intersessional period.

4. The Commission invited the Executive Committee to decide on the modalities of the upcoming review which it will carry out with a view to proposing decisions on the matter to be taken by the Commission at its next session (in 2013).

5. In May 2011, the secretariat presented to the Executive Committee, in an informal document and as requested by the Commission at its sixty-fourth session, information on the current allocation and use of resources provided to the Commission in the 2010–2011 programme budget under all main thematic areas of work within the subprogrammes implemented by the Commission[4] with a link to all main products and services delivered in 2010, along with information on the availability of non-staff resources provided under the regular budget (section 19). Information was also provided, in an informal document containing a report on technical cooperation activities, on work carried out and resources available in 2010 from the Regular Programme for Technical Cooperation (section 22) and the United Nations Development Account (section 35), as well as extrabudgetary resources.

6. The modalities for the review, as specified below, were adopted on 21 July 2011 through a silence procedure, following discussions of informal documents by the Executive Committee on 10 May and 24 June 2011.

Principles

7. The review process will be based on a number of good principles or practices, including transparency, resource efficiency, clarity about why the Commission should engage in an activity, what the Commission's value added is, identification of duplication of work and of possible savings both within the Commission and with other United Nations and international organizations, etc. The review process as well as its outcomes should be results-oriented.

Modalities of the review

Review of subprogrammes

8. Bearing in mind the overall objective of an improved allocation of resources within the Commission (both within the Committees and subprogrammes and between them) based on clearly defined and updated mandates, the

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[4] Environment; transport; statistics; economic cooperation and integration; sustainable energy; trade; timber and forestry; housing, land management and population.

reduction of the current overstretch, and an increased emphasis on areas in which the Commission has clear demonstrable added value, the Executive Committee would review the work and priorities within each of the eight subprogrammes implemented by the Commission. The Executive Committee may wish to decide on the schedule/timing of these reviews. A possible period is from autumn 2011 to summer 2012.

9. In a first step, the secretariat will provide the Executive Committee with a clear picture of the current mandates of the Committees and the subsidiary bodies; the extent to which these mandates have been carried out over the past years in a resource-efficient way; and their added value vis-à-vis activities currently undertaken by other United Nations bodies or international organizations. For this, a complete picture of the activities, the input (human and financial resources) and the output (list of results) per subsidiary body would be useful, building on the informal document on resources.

10. The secretariat would solicit inputs from the Chairs of the Sectoral Committees and, through them, the main subsidiary bodies (e.g., working parties, teams of specialists, etc.). The purpose would be to identify within each subprogramme:

(*a*) Priority areas of current work and results achieved;

(*b*) Possible new and emerging issues and expected results;

(*c*) Possibilities for streamlining and synergizing activities within each of the expected results;

(*d*) Ways of improving efficiency and methods of work;

(*e*) Expected results and related activities that may need to be reoriented/refocused to better reflect priority demands of member States;

(*f*) Possible optimization of the structure of the programme of work;

(*g*) Ways of improving communication and public outreach.

This should take into account the results of the evaluations of the subprogrammes, in particular those carried out by the respective Sectoral Committees, after the 2005 reform. It should also take into account the results of regular priority-setting processes carried out within the Sectoral Committees. The Executive Committee will request the Sectoral Committees to carry out their priority-setting bearing in mind the elements listed above.

11. In a second step, for each subprogramme the secretariat will prepare, for consideration by the Executive Committee, documents which will identify possible future work priorities and the desirable and projected outputs in each area (objectives should as much as possible be formulated in a way that allows results to be measured, and each activity could have a sunset clause when appropriate, linked in particular to the achievement of a previously defined objective). An effort should be made to determine the activities that need to be enhanced and those that may be abolished, in order to better reflect the evolving needs and priorities of member States, as decided by the Executive Committee. Any identified duplication of work between the Commission and other United Nations bodies and international organizations should not automatically lead to the abolishment of the work area in question. Careful consideration should be given to the comparative advantages, cooperation and synergies, relevance to the mandate, efficacy, efficiency, sustainability and impact of the work. These considerations should guide the review process and member States' decision in order to enable the Commission to focus its activities and resources on areas in which it has maximum impact, relevance, visibility and legitimacy.

12. The Chairs/Bureaux of Sectoral Committees could be invited to participate in meetings of the Executive Committee when the respective subprogrammes will be reviewed.

Review of programmatic activities reported directly to the Executive Committee

13. The Executive Committee would also carry out a review of programmatic activities which are reported directly to it (e.g., ageing, gender), taking into account provisions of paragraphs 8 to 12 above, as appropriate.

Finalization of the review

14. In a third step, in the second trimester of 2012, after the conclusion of the review of subprogrammes and their activities as outlined above, the Executive Committee would carry out a cross-sectoral review and formulate recommendations on the future work priorities to be submitted for approval by the Commission in 2013. Key criteria

for the cross-sectoral review include relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability. Workplans for any activities should clearly define the end objectives and provide for sunset clauses when appropriate.

Appendix II

Outcome of the informal consultations on sustainable energy[5]

I. General

The Committee on Sustainable Energy is an intergovernmental body that provides member States with a platform for international dialogue and cooperation and is mandated to carry out a programme of work in the field of sustainable energy with a view to providing access to affordable and clean energy to all, in line with the Sustainable Energy for All initiative of the Secretary-General, and to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and the carbon footprint of the energy sector. The Committee and its subsidiary bodies will carry out concrete and results-oriented activities with the aim of achieving the specific objectives identified for each priority area, and they will work in accordance with the Executive Committee's guidelines on procedures and practices for Economic Commission for Europe bodies.

The objectives, areas of work and concrete results-oriented activities indicated under each topic will orient the work of experts, who may suggest additional areas of work and activities within agreed mandates. All activities should have a clear demonstrable value added and be coordinated with and complementary to the work of other relevant international actors without duplicating their work or mandates (appendix I, paragraph 11). Specific activities to be carried out within the overall framework of the objectives and areas of work mentioned in this document shall be decided on in a member States-driven process and be carried out in an efficient and transparent way.

The Committee on Sustainable Energy and its subsidiary bodies will focus on issues related to: energy efficiency, cleaner electricity production from fossil fuels, renewable energy, coal mine methane, the United Nations Framework Classification for Fossil Energy and Mineral Reserves and Resources 2009 and natural gas. The Committee will continue its energy security dialogue.

II. Energy efficiency

Objective

In line with the Sustainable Energy for All initiative of the Secretary-General, the Commission should focus on activities that help to significantly improve energy efficiency in the region, thus contributing to climate change mitigation efforts;

Strengthening regional cooperation in energy efficiency, with a view to reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Areas of work

Regulatory and policy dialogue addressing financial, technical and policy barriers to improve energy efficiency;

Sharing experience and best practices in the field of energy efficiency in the region, including on strengthening institutional capacity in energy efficiency to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Concrete activities

Improving efficiency of distribution by raising awareness regarding smart grids;

Encouraging the exchange of know-how and best practices between relevant experts of all member States, in order to help to attract investments into energy efficiency;

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[5] The present text was written by the facilitator in the framework of the review of the 2005 reform process and reflects the consensus reached between States members of the Economic Commission for Europe.

Help to share the experience of the Commission and its members in the area of energy efficiency with member States of other regions, through the Special Representative for the Sustainable Energy for All initiative;

In addition, States members of the Commission could decide to develop other concrete and results-oriented activities within agreed mandates, including specific projects at the regional level, aimed at improving regulatory and institutional frameworks for energy efficiency.

III. Cleaner electricity production from fossil fuels

Objective

The Commission should focus on activities that significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions from electricity production from fossil fuels. Activities aimed at cleaner electricity production from fossil fuels should be developed and implemented with the active participation of States members of the Commission, representatives from the energy and financial sectors and civil society, independent experts and academia.

Areas of work

Regulatory and policy dialogue;

Sharing best practices in the field of cleaner electricity production from fossil fuels in the region;

Carbon capture, utilization and storage;

Enhanced oil recovery with carbon dioxide;

Advanced fossil fuels technologies for power generation.

Concrete activities

Examples of specific international carbon capture, utilization and storage activities for States members of the Commission to consider are opportunities to collaborate and actively participate in several upcoming Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum Working Groups on the following topics:

Technical working group activities in carbon dioxide utilization options;

Carbon capture, utilization and storage technology gaps closure;

Carbon capture energy penalty reduction;

Carbon capture and storage with industrial emissions sources;

Technical challenges for conversion of carbon dioxide-enhanced oil recovery to carbon capture and storage;

Identifying and assessing links between technology-related risks and liability;

Competition of carbon capture and storage with other resources;

Stimulating introduction of innovative technologies, notably on electricity with a focus on controlling emissions.

The International Energy Agency, the Global Carbon Capture and Storage Institute and the Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum each conduct a wide range of activities related to carbon capture, utilization and storage, many of which should be of interest to various States members of the Commission. Rather than propose a specific set of projects at this time, non-duplicative projects that are of the most value could be developed through dialogue between these organizations and the Commission.

The Committee on Sustainable Energy will encourage the exchange of know-how and best practices between relevant experts of all member States in order to attract investments in advanced fossil fuels technologies for electricity generation with a view to supporting industrial and economic competitiveness and achieving low-carbon sustainable development.

Work on cleaner electricity production is not limited to carbon capture, utilization and storage. States members of the Commission could decide to develop other concrete and results-oriented activities within agreed mandates.

IV. Renewable energy

Objective

In line with the Sustainable Energy for All initiative of the Secretary-General, the Commission should focus on activities that help to significantly increase the uptake of renewable energy in the region and that help to achieve the objective of access to energy for all in the region.

Areas of work

Regulatory and policy dialogue and sharing best practices on various renewable energy sources, including biomass, with a view to increasing the share of renewables in the global energy mix.

Concrete activities

The Committee on Sustainable Energy will help member States, at their request, to identify those communities in the region that, at present, have no access to energy, and it will help to suggest ways to ensure that these communities have access to renewable or alternative sources of energy as soon as possible. Energy companies could be asked to help to achieve that objective.

In view of the Commission's existing expertise, the Committee will work:

(*a*) On increasing energy production from renewable sources throughout the region;

(*b*) On activities that will improve access to heat and power from renewable energy sources in the region, including for the communities referred to above;

(*c*) On sustainable development of non-forest-based biomass production.

Encourage the exchange of know-how and best practices between relevant experts of all member States in order to attract investments in energy production from renewable sources, such as wind, solar and hydropower projects as a means of sustainable development and climate change mitigation.

In addition, States members of the Commission could decide to develop other concrete and results-oriented activities of the Committee on Sustainable Energy within agreed mandates. The activities of the sustainable energy subprogramme are complementary to and implemented in cooperation and coordination with other subprogrammes, in particular with the Economic Commission for Europe-Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Timber and Forestry subprogramme.

V. Coal mine methane

Objective

To promote the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from coal mines by means of activities that may help the recovery and use of methane in order to reduce the risks of explosions in coal mines.

Areas of work

Best practice guidance for effective methane drainage development and dissemination.

Concrete activities

Electronically disseminate the Best Practice Guidance for Effective Methane Drainage and Use in Coal Mines to all major stakeholders in the region and beyond, as recommended by the Economic and Social Council in its decision 2011/222 of 25 July 2011, before August 2013;

Prepare suggestions, by August 2013, on how to develop, as appropriate, similar best practices guidance for aspects of coal mine methane management that are not covered in detail by the current document, such as best practice drilling or low-concentration methane drainage;

Prepare proposals, by August 2013, for case studies, where appropriate and financed by extrabudgetary resources, on the application of best practice guidance in specific coal mines in different regions of the world.

If the activities carried out by the coal mine methane experts of the Commission reveal broader safety issues, they may communicate them to the International Labour Organization for consideration in its coal mine safety guidelines.

VI. United Nations Framework Classification for Fossil Energy and Mineral Reserves and Resources 2009

Objective

Classification of energy and mineral reserves and resources.

Areas of work

United Nations Framework Classification for Fossil Energy and Mineral Reserves and Resources 2009.

Concrete activities

Electronically disseminate the Framework to all major stakeholders by August 2013;

Finalize the generic specifications by December 2013 to make the Framework operational;

Develop ideas on how the Framework could apply to and integrate renewable energy by December 2013;

Develop proposals on how to conduct ongoing maintenance, technical advice, guidance and periodic updates to the Framework in order to ensure that the system remains relevant and useful and operates efficiently in the light of ongoing technological developments, including in the field of carbon capture and storage.

VII. Natural gas

Objective

Provide a forum for multi-stakeholder dialogue on ways to promote the sustainable and clean production, distribution and consumption of gas in the region.

Areas of work

Policy dialogue and exchange of information and experience among member countries on:

Gas-related issues of regional relevance, including the role of gas in the global energy mix;

The relation between natural gas and the environment.

Concrete activities

Studies, delivered in a timely way, on the sustainable and clean production, transport and use of gas, including on:

(a) Issues that emerge from natural gas market studies carried out in the past;

(*b*) Methods of preventing gas losses and leakages during production and distribution.

Maintain a transparent dialogue between governments and the gas industry through the extrabudgetary Gas Centre programme.

Appendix III

Guidelines on procedures and practices for Economic Commission for Europe bodies

I. General

1. The work of the Economic Commission for Europe, its subsidiary bodies and the secretariat is based on the Charter of the United Nations, the terms of reference of the Commission as endorsed by the Economic and Social Council, the rules of procedure of the Commission, and relevant United Nations rules and regulations, and is in line with those guidelines on procedures and practices for Commission bodies and the secretariat. It should be ensured,

at all administrative levels of the secretariat and for all bodies of the Commission, that the work is carried out in a way that is member-driven, participatory, consensus-oriented, transparent, responsive, effective, efficient, results-oriented and accountable. The Commission and its subsidiary bodies should continue their existing practice of inviting, without a right to vote, other relevant stakeholders such as international organizations, private sector representatives, members of academia or representatives of civil society.

II. Rules of procedure

2. All Sectoral Committees and other subsidiary bodies may adopt their own rules of procedure on the basis of the rules of procedure of the Commission and, where applicable, the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council, taking into account these guidelines. Otherwise it will be presumed that they are governed by the rules of procedure of the Commission and, where applicable, the rules of procedure of the Council, and taking into account these guidelines mutatis mutandis.

III. Communication with the member States

3. The secretariat will continue to communicate with the member States in accordance with the official channels of communication. In cases where the secretariat communicates directly with national experts and counterparts, all correspondence will be copied to the permanent representations. Similarly, when the secretariat requires assistance in identifying national experts, it will communicate with the line ministries with a copy to the permanent representations.

IV. Accreditation process for participants/representatives to intergovernmental bodies

4. In meetings of subsidiary bodies, member States shall be represented by officially designated representatives whose names shall be communicated to the secretariat by the respective permanent representations and made available by the secretariat.

5. Officially designated representatives of the member States who work in the Geneva permanent representations and are duly authorized, including persons accredited to the Executive Committee, may take part in the meetings without any restrictions and participate in the discussion and in the decision-making process.

6. Officially designated representatives and other participants to all bodies of the Commission should be registered by the secretariat in the respective lists of participants, which will be communicated to the permanent representations.

V. Nomination and election of Chairs and other members of the Bureaux of intergovernmental bodies

7. Candidates for the Bureaux of the Sectoral Committees and other subsidiary bodies shall be nominated by member States based on the person's expertise, professionalism and expected support from the membership. The candidatures for election should be made available to all member States well in advance of the elections and preferably agreed upon.

8. The members of the Bureaux shall be elected by the respective body according to the relevant rules of procedure and following consultations among member States. Elected Bureaux members serve collectively in the interest of all member States. In the absence of rules of procedure of such body, the composition of the Bureau should take into account expertise, with due regard to as wide a geographical representation as possible, the term of office should be up to two years. Bureau members, including the Chair, can be re-elected for an additional term.

9. A Bureau may invite major stakeholders active in the area of the subprogramme to attend the meetings of the Bureau and contribute to its work, without the right to vote.

VI. Functions of the Bureaux

10. The key functions of the Bureaux are:

(*a*) To monitor and ensure implementation of the programme of work and of past decisions and recommendations during intersessional periods;

(*b*) To ensure effective and transparent preparations of forthcoming sessions and, for that purpose, to collectively outreach and consult with all member States, and other stakeholders as appropriate;

(*c*) To ensure effective conduct of business during the sessions in full compliance with their respective rules of procedure, taking into account these guidelines, and to facilitate reaching agreement on decisions and recommendations.

11. In addition to those tasks, the Bureaux help the consensus-building process by means of transparent and inclusive consultations on draft outcomes of the subsidiary bodies, including draft decisions, conclusions and recommendations that might be proposed by representatives of member States.

12. The Bureaux do not adopt the conclusions, recommendations, decisions and meeting reports of the subsidiary bodies.

13. In their activities, the Bureaux should coordinate with the secretariat on all relevant issues.

VII. Procedures for the adoption of decisions and reports of intergovernmental bodies

14. When taking a decision, the Commission and its subsidiary bodies shall continue their existing practice of making every effort to reach a consensus.

On draft decisions

15. Without prejudice to the rules of procedure of the Commission, any draft conclusions, recommendations or decisions which Commission bodies within their competence are expected to discuss and adopt at their meetings, should be prepared in line with items 9 to 12 and distributed by the secretariat to all participants and permanent representations in Geneva at least 10 days before the start of the meeting, for information, so as to allow participants to finalize their position during the meeting in order to adopt conclusions, recommendations and decisions. That does not prejudice the possibility for member States to propose additional agenda items, draft conclusions, recommendations or decisions at the meeting. Should the submission of draft proposals not be possible 10 days prior to a meeting, the prevailing rules of procedure will be used to determine how such draft proposals will be considered in order to not block the decision-making process.

16. The secretariat should make available only those draft conclusions, recommendations or decisions for discussion and adoption that are proposed by one or more member States.

17. The secretariat can make proposals on administrative issues within its prerogatives.

18. Draft conclusions, recommendations and decisions are formally adopted by the subsidiary body at the end of the session. Drafts should be projected on a screen, where possible, and read out by the Chair.

19. If a draft conclusion, recommendation or decision cannot be adopted at the meeting for technical reasons, the subsidiary body may decide to circulate it to all permanent representations in Geneva for subsequent approval.

On draft reports

20. A draft report of the meeting, which reflects in a concise and factual manner the discussion and the views expressed by participants, should be circulated well in advance of the end of the meeting for comments and adoption by member States at the end of the meeting.

21. If the draft report cannot be circulated at or adopted during the meeting for technical reasons, the subsidiary body may decide to distribute it to all permanent representations in Geneva for subsequent approval.

2013/2. Refocusing and recalibrating the Economic Commission for Africa to support Africa's structural transformation

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of Economic Commission for Africa resolution 908 (XLVI), entitled "Refocusing and recalibrating the Economic Commission for Africa to support Africa's structural transformation", adopted at the Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development held in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, on 25 and 26 March

2013, by which the Conference endorsed the revised strategic framework and related proposed programme budget for the biennium 2014–2015 and the updated statute of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning,

Endorses the updated statute of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, as set out in the annex to the present resolution.

22nd plenary meeting
5 July 2013

Annex

Statute of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning

Article I
Purpose and functions of the Institute

1. The primary purpose of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning shall be the specialist training of the officials of those services and institutions in Africa responsible for economic policy design and management, and development planning, monitoring and evaluation. Such training shall include appropriate supportive research activities. The Institute shall also organize workshops, seminars and policy dialogues of varied duration on practical problems of national, regional and international development pertinent to its training mandate and the needs of African Governments.

2. The four core functions of the Institute shall be:

(*a*) To provide at its headquarters and at any other location in Africa training courses, encompassing short and post-graduate programmes, of varying duration on various aspects of economic policy design and management, and development planning, monitoring and evaluation;

(*b*) To organize in African countries, in cooperation with the appropriate national services, subregional and regional bodies and international specialized agencies, seminars and policy dialogues of varying duration on practical problems relating to national and continental economic management, development and planning;

(*c*) To provide advisory services at the request of Governments, doing so in close concert and collaboration with the relevant programme divisions of the Economic Commission for Africa, and insofar as its training programme allows;

(*d*) To establish and maintain documentation which will be made available throughout Africa in hard-copy and electronic formats to researchers, national institutions and subregional and regional organizations working in the field of economic planning and development.

3. In undertaking these four functions, the Institute should take into account the paramount importance of promoting and defending the economic independence of African countries.

Article II
Site of the Institute

1. The headquarters of the Institute shall be situated in Dakar, Senegal.

2. The host Government shall provide, in agreement with the United Nations, adequate premises, facilities and services as required for the efficient operation of the Institute.

Article III
Status and organization of the Institute

1. The Institute is and shall operate as a subsidiary body of the Economic Commission for Africa.

2. The Institute shall have its own governing council and budget. It shall be subject to the financial regulations and the staff regulations of the United Nations, except as may be otherwise provided for by the General Assembly. It shall also be subject to the financial rules, the staff rules and all other administrative issuances of the Secretary-General, except as may be otherwise decided by him or her.

3. In addition, there shall be a technical advisory committee, a Director and supporting staff.

Article IV
Governing Council

1. The Governing Council shall be the prime oversight and decision-making organ of the Institute, and shall act to give effect to the broad directions established for the work of the Institute by the Economic Commission for Africa Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development.

2. The Governing Council shall be composed as follows:

(*a*) The Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa;

(*b*) Ten representatives of African Governments, two each from the five subregions of the continent (Central Africa, Eastern Africa, North Africa, Southern Africa and West Africa);

(*c*) One representative of the Government of Senegal as host country;

(*d*) One representative of the African Union Commission;

(*e*) The Director of the Institute in an ex officio capacity and serving as the Secretary of the Governing Council.

3. The 10 members of the Governing Council who serve as representatives of African Governments shall be appointed by the Economic Commission for Africa Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development on the basis of an equal representation of the five subregions of the African continent. They shall be appointed on a voluntary basis, in cognizance of their individual commitment and professional competences, and with regard to their experience in affairs connected with the work of the Institute.

4. The member of the Governing Council designated by the African Union Commission shall be recommended by the Chairperson of the Commission from among the elected officials of the Commission for appointment by the Conference.

5. All members appointed by the Conference from the five subregions of the African continent and the member appointed on the recommendation of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission shall serve for a period of three years and shall be eligible for reappointment for one additional term only. Vacancies occurring owing to disability or resignation shall be filled for the interim period by the Conference.

6. The Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa shall be the Chairperson of the Governing Council.

7. The Governing Council shall:

(*a*) Adopt general principles and policies governing the operations of the Institute, including the general conditions of admissions into the Institute's programmes;

(*b*) Review and approve the annual work programme and budget of the Institute;

(*c*) Approve the courses offered by the Institute and the requirements for admission into them on the advice of the Technical Advisory Committee and the Director;

(*d*) Contribute to the determination of the type and nature of the certificates to be awarded at the end of the training courses offered by the Institute;

(*e*) Examine and approve the Director's annual report on the work and progress of the Institute, including the budgetary and financial report for the preceding year;

(*f*) Present an annual report on the work of the Institute, including a complete audited report in respect of all incomes and expenditures, to the annual Economic Commission for Africa Conference;

(*g*) Oversee the general administration of the Institute and make such recommendations as it may deem appropriate;

(*h*) Constitute a Technical Advisory Committee of 10 members to work with it and the Director of the Institute on the quality and relevance of programmes.

8. The Governing Council shall hold two ordinary sessions every year to adopt the budget and programme activities, review the management report and statement of accounts, approve the development of new programmes

and ensure the good administration of the Institute. It may hold an extraordinary session at the request of the Chairperson or one third of its members. The Governing Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

Article V
Technical Advisory Committee

1. The Technical Advisory Committee shall be composed of:

(*a*) Ten representatives of African Governments, two each from the five subregions of the continent, as provided for in article IV, paragraph 2 (*b*);

(*b*) The Director of Economic Affairs at the African Union Commission;

(*c*) The Director of the Institute.

2. Members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Governing Council on the recommendation of the Chairperson of the Council and shall normally be requested to serve for at least three years at a time.

3. The Director shall be the Chairperson of the Technical Advisory Committee.

4. The Technical Advisory Committee shall be responsible for giving technical advice with regard to the design of the training and related programmes and activities of the Institute. It shall do so with an eye to quality, relevance, timeliness, impact and sustainability.

5. The Technical Advisory Committee shall be convened at least once a year by its Chairperson. At its meeting, it shall formulate recommendations to be submitted to the Governing Council on the current and future work programme of the Institute. It shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

Article VI
Chairperson of the Governing Council

The Chairperson of the Council shall:

(*a*) Convene the Governing Council and propose its agenda;

(*b*) By delegation of authority from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, appoint the Director and other professional staff of the Institute;

(*c*) With the approval of the Governing Council, solicit and receive support for the work of the Institute from specialized agencies of the United Nations, intergovernmental agencies, African Governments, non-governmental organizations and other sources.

Article VII
Director

1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations, upon recommendation by the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, shall appoint the Director of the Institute. The Executive Secretary shall consult with the Governing Council before making a recommendation. The initial appointment of the Director shall be for three years, renewable for succeeding periods of three years each subject to a satisfactory evaluation of the performance of the incumbent in accordance with established United Nations rules and procedures.

2. The Director will be assisted by professional and general support staff appointed in accordance with the rules and procedures governing different categories of United Nations staff appointments.

3. The Director shall have the responsibility for the organization, direction and administration of the Institute. In accordance with the policies laid down by the Governing Council, the Director shall:

(*a*) Submit the programme and budget of the Institute to the Governing Council for approval;

(*b*) Carry out programmes and effect disbursements as provided for in the budget through which funds have been allocated;

(*c*) Submit annual reports on the activities of the Institute to the Governing Council, together with a complete report on revenue and expenditure for the preceding period;

(*d*) Submit the names of senior personnel for approval and appointment by the Secretary-General of the United Nations or the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, depending on the level of the posts to be encumbered;

(*e*) Select and appoint personnel of the Institute other than those referred to in subparagraph (*d*) above, after consultation with the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa;

(*f*) Make the necessary arrangements with other national and international organizations for the utilization of the services offered by the Institute, it being understood that arrangements with national organizations will be made with the approval of the Governments concerned.

Article VIII
Cooperation with the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa

The secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa shall, within the limits of its resources, assist the Institute in every possible way in order to facilitate its work. In particular, from time to time it shall provide the Institute with experienced staff to give lectures, assist in supervising research within the Institute's postgraduate training programmes and participate in workshops, seminars and policy dialogue.

Article IX
Financial resources and rules governing the financial management of the Institute

The Institute shall derive its finances from contributions made by African Governments and by the United Nations. The Institute may derive further resources in cash or in kind from the United Nations, its specialized agencies, other governmental organizations and institutions, and Governments and non-governmental organizations. Acceptance by the Institute of offers of such further assistance shall, in every case, be subject to the decision of the Chairperson of the Governing Council, in consultation with the Director of the Institute, in accordance with the basic aims of the Institute and the relevant provisions of the rules governing the financial management of the Institute. The Chairperson of the Governing Council shall report on the matter to the Council at its next session.

2013/3. A conference structure of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific for the inclusive and sustainable development of Asia and the Pacific

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting the adoption by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific at its sixty-ninth session, held in Bangkok from 25 April to 1 May 2013, of its resolution 69/1, entitled "A conference structure of the Commission for the inclusive and sustainable development of Asia and the Pacific", by which the Commission decided to revise its conference structure, as set out in annexes I, II and III to that resolution,

Endorses the conference structure of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, as set out in annexes I, II and III to the present resolution.

22nd plenary meeting
5 July 2013

Annex I

Conference structure of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

I. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

1. The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific shall meet annually under an overarching theme selected by member States, with each session comprising a senior officials segment of three days followed by a ministerial segment of two days, for a total of five working days, to discuss and decide on important issues pertaining to inclusive and sustainable development in the region, decide on the recommendations of its subsidiary bodies and of the Executive Secretary, review and endorse the proposed strategic framework and programme of work and take any other decisions required in conformity with its terms of reference.

2. The sessions of the Special Body on Least Developed and Landlocked Developing Countries and the Special Body on Pacific Island Developing Countries shall be held jointly for a maximum of one day during the senior officials segment and shall have a status commensurate with the committees of the whole; a one-day preparatory meeting of the Special Body will be held immediately before the beginning of the Commission session.

3. The Commission session may include a distinguished person's lecture; high-level representatives of United Nations agencies may be invited to participate in panel discussions held during the Commission session and corporate leaders and civil society organizations may be invited to participate in the session as appropriate, in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Commission.

4. The Informal Working Group on Draft Resolutions of the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission, which convenes prior to the Commission session, shall be reconstituted as the Working Group on Draft Resolutions during the senior officials segment and shall have a status commensurate with the committees of the whole.

5. The number of simultaneous meetings of the committees of the whole, including their commensurate bodies, held during the senior officials segment of the annual session of the Commission shall not exceed two.

6. Draft resolutions shall reflect the substantive deliberations of member States; furthermore, without prejudice to rule 31 of the rules of procedure, members of the Commission intending to submit draft resolutions to the Commission are strongly encouraged to submit them to the Executive Secretary at least one month prior to the commencement of the session of the Commission in order to allow sufficient time for review by members and associate members of the Commission, and the Commission shall not consider draft resolutions submitted within one week of the first day of the Commission session.

7. The report of the Commission will be composed of the decisions and resolutions of the Commission. The draft record of proceedings of the Commission, prepared by the secretariat, will be circulated among members and associate members for comment within 15 days of the conclusion of the session. Members and associate members will be requested to provide comments within 15 days of receiving the draft record of proceedings. The secretariat's final record of proceedings of the Commission session will be issued within two months of the conclusion of the session, taking into account the relevant comments of members and associate members.

II. Subsidiary structure

8. The subsidiary structure of the Commission shall consist of the following eight committees:

(*a*) Committee on Macroeconomic Policy, Poverty Reduction and Inclusive Development;

(*b*) Committee on Trade and Investment;

(*c*) Committee on Transport;

(*d*) Committee on Environment and Development;

(*e*) Committee on Information and Communications Technology;

(*f*) Committee on Disaster Risk Reduction;

(*g*) Committee on Social Development;

(*h*) Committee on Statistics.

9. The eight committees shall meet biennially, with four committees meeting each year, for a maximum duration of five days for each session.

10. Within their respective areas of purview, the committees shall:

(*a*) Review and analyse regional trends;

(*b*) Identify, in consultation with member States, their priorities and emerging issues and consult on regional approaches, taking into consideration subregional aspects;

(*c*) Promote regional dialogue, including its subregional synergies, and an exchange of experiences on policies and programmes;

(*d*) Consider common regional positions as inputs to global processes and promote regional follow-up to their outcomes;

(*e*) Propose issues for consideration by the Commission as the basis for possible resolutions;

(*f*) Monitor the implementation of Commission resolutions;

(*g*) Promote a collaborative approach to addressing the development challenges of the region, where appropriate, between Governments and civil society, the private sector and United Nations and other international institutions at the regional and subregional levels.

11. Furthermore, within their respective areas of purview, the committees shall provide the secretariat, including its regional institutions, with guidance in reviewing the proposed strategic framework and programme of work.

12. The following areas shall be mainstreamed into the work of all committees:

(*a*) Implementation of the relevant internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

(*b*) Poverty reduction and balanced integration of the three pillars of sustainable development;

(*c*) Gender equality;

(*d*) Priority needs of least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.

13. Representatives of civil society and the private sector may, upon consultation with member States, be invited to join the committee sessions as appropriate, in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Commission.

14. The specific issues to be addressed by each of the eight committees in carrying out the functions outlined above are listed in annex II.

III. Ad hoc ministerial conferences and other intergovernmental meetings

15. Subject to the approval of the Commission, ad hoc ministerial conferences and other intergovernmental meetings may be organized on specific and cross-sectoral issues.

16. No more than six such ministerial conferences or other intergovernmental meetings may be held during a calendar year, and the total number of days shall not exceed 20.

17. In those years when a ministerial conference or intergovernmental meeting is held covering issues normally discussed in a committee, the corresponding committee need not be convened.

IV. Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission

18. The functions of the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission shall be in accordance with the terms of reference contained in annex III.

19. The Advisory Committee may, if necessary, establish its own working groups to consider specific issues.

20. The Advisory Committee shall meet with sufficient frequency, in both formal and informal meetings on topical subjects, especially prior to the Commission session. The number of formal meetings of the Advisory Committee per calendar year shall not be less than 6 or more than 12. Any additional meetings, formal or informal, will be held in consultation with the Advisory Committee and the Executive Secretary and may not require documentation by the secretariat, unless otherwise requested by the Advisory Committee.

21. Should the need arise to seek the views of United Nations entities or other intergovernmental organizations on subjects of interest to the Advisory Committee, members of the Advisory Committee can, if consensus has been reached, request the secretariat to invite representatives of particular United Nations entities or other intergovernmental organizations to attend a subsequent session of the Advisory Committee.

22. The Advisory Committee shall periodically review the work of subregional offices and regional institutions and actively follow up and report on the implementation of resolutions by member States. The secretariat shall facilitate the reporting on resolutions by preparing the requisite guidelines and templates.

V. Existing regional institutions under the auspices of the Commission

23. The following institutions under the auspices of the Commission shall continue to function as prescribed in their respective statutes and terms of reference:

(*a*) Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology;

(*b*) Centre for Alleviation of Poverty through Sustainable Agriculture;

(*c*) Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific;

(*d*) Centre for Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization;

(*e*) Asian and Pacific Training Centre for Information and Communication Technology for Development.

VI. General provisions

A. Rules of procedure

24. Unless otherwise specified by the Commission, the rules of procedure of the Commission, including those pertaining to the decision-making process, shall apply, mutatis mutandis, to the committees.

B. Informal session

25. An informal session among the heads of delegations during the ministerial segment of each Commission session may be organized but shall not be institutionalized. The agenda for the informal session shall be decided by consensus and the annotated agenda shall reach members at least 30 days before the opening of the session. Simultaneous interpretation shall be provided.

Annex II

Issues to be addressed by the committees subsidiary to the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

The issues listed below are the primary issues to be addressed by each committee. The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific may adjust the list of issues for any committee at any time, as appropriate; the committees shall likewise retain the flexibility to address new or emerging issues brought to their attention by the secretariat upon consultation with member States.

1. *Committee on Macroeconomic Policy, Poverty Reduction and Inclusive Development*:

(*a*) Experiences and practices in formulating and implementing macroeconomic policies to reduce poverty and achieve sustainable and inclusive development;

(*b*) Regional economic development policies and options, including in the area of financing for development;

(*c*) Strategies for achieving the Millennium Development Goals, with a special focus on poverty reduction;

(*d*) Pro-poor economic growth for increasing the income and employment of the poor;

(*e*) Policy options and programmes for reducing rural poverty, including those with a gender dimension, through the sustainable development of secondary crops.

2. *Committee on Trade and Investment*:

(*a*) Regional cooperative mechanisms and agreements in trade, investment and finance, including the Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement;

(*b*) Policy options on trade and investment, enterprise development and finance;

(*c*) Policy options and strategies for sustainable economic growth and rural poverty reduction through agro-technology transfer and agro-based enterprise development;

(*d*) Technology transfer to address regional development challenges.

3. *Committee on Transport*:

(*a*) Transport policy options and programmes, including those targeting the Millennium Development Goals;

(*b*) The Asian Highway Network, the trans-Asian railway network and other initiatives promoted by the Commission for planning international intermodal transport linkages;

(*c*) Measures to improve road safety and the efficiency of transport operations and logistics;

(*d*) Support for accession to and the implementation of international transport agreements.

4. *Committee on Environment and Development*:

(*a*) Integration of environmental sustainability in development policy;

(*b*) Policies and strategies for the use of sustainable planning and the use of water resources;

(*c*) Regional cooperation for enhanced energy security and the sustainable use of energy resources;

(*d*) Policies and strategies for promoting inclusive and sustainable urban development.

5. *Committee on Information and Communications Technology*:

(*a*) Integration of information and communications technology-related issues into development policies, plans and programmes;

(*b*) Transfer and application of information and communications technology at the regional and subregional levels;

(*c*) Development of human and institutional capacity in the use of information and communications technology;

(*d*) Information and communications technology applications for disaster risk reduction.

6. *Committee on Disaster Risk Reduction*:

(*a*) Policy options and strategies on multi-hazard disaster risk reduction and mitigation;

(*b*) Regional cooperation mechanisms for disaster risk management, including space and other technical support systems;

(*c*) Multi-hazard assessment, preparedness, early warning and response to disaster risks.

7. *Committee on Social Development*:

(*a*) Implementation of internationally agreed commitments, including those agreed at the United Nations on social development, population, ageing, disability, youth and disadvantaged groups, gender equality and health;

(*b*) Policy options, strategies and good practices in social policy and protection;

(*c*) Social policies and financing aimed at building inclusive societies.

8. *Committee on Statistics*:

(*a*) Ensure that by 2020 all countries in the region have the capability to provide a basic range of population, economic, social and environmental statistics;

(*b*) Create a more adaptive and cost-effective information management environment for national statistical offices through stronger collaboration.

Annex III

Terms of reference of the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission

The Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission shall have the following functions:

(*a*) To strengthen close cooperation and consultation between the member States and the secretariat, including by providing advice and guidance to be taken into account by the Executive Secretary while undertaking the respective activities;

(*b*) To serve as a deliberative forum for substantive exchange of views and provide guidance on the formulation of the agenda of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and in connection with economic and social developments that have an impact on the Asia-Pacific region;

(*c*) To advise and guide the Executive Secretary in drawing up proposals for the strategic framework, programme of work and theme topics for sessions of the Commission consistent with the guidance provided by the Commission;

(*d*) To receive, on a regular basis, information on the administrative and financial functioning of the Commission;

(*e*) To advise and guide the Executive Secretary in monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the Commission's programme of work and resource allocation;

(*f*) To review the draft calendar of meetings prior to its submission to the Commission at its annual session;

(*g*) To advise and guide the Executive Secretary on the provisional agenda for sessions of the Commission and committees subsidiary to the Commission, consistent with the need to ensure a results-oriented and focused agenda that is aligned with the development priorities of member States, as defined by them, as well as chapter II of its rules of procedure;

(*h*) To advise and guide the Executive Secretary on the identification of emerging economic and social issues and other relevant issues for incorporation into the provisional agendas and on the formulation of the annotated provisional agendas for Commission sessions;

(*i*) To be informed of collaboration and related arrangements between the secretariat and other international and regional organizations, in particular on long-term cooperation programmes and joint initiatives, including those to be proposed by the Executive Secretary and conducted under the auspices of the Regional Coordination Mechanism;

(*j*) To carry out any other tasks entrusted to it by the Commission.

2013/4. Statute of the Centre for Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting the adoption by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific at its sixty-ninth session, held in Bangkok from 25 April to 1 May 2013, of its resolution 69/5, entitled "Statute of the Centre for Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization", by which the Commission adopted the revised statute of the Centre for Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization, as set out in the annex to that resolution,

Endorses the revised statute of the Centre for Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization, as set out in the annex to the present resolution.

22nd plenary meeting
5 July 2013

Annex

Statute of the Centre for Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization

Establishment

1. The Centre for Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization (hereinafter "the Centre") was established as the Asian and Pacific Centre for Agricultural Engineering and Machinery on 22 May 2002 pursuant to Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific resolution 58/5 of the same date, and subsequently superseded by the United Nations Asian and Pacific Centre for Agricultural Engineering and Machinery through Commission resolution 61/3 of 18 May 2005.

2. The membership of the Centre shall be identical to the membership of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (hereinafter "the Commission").

3. The Centre shall have the status of a subsidiary body of the Commission.

Objectives

4. The objectives of the Centre are to enhance technical cooperation among the members and associate members of the Commission as well as other interested States Members of the United Nations, through extensive exchange of information and sharing of knowledge, and to promote research and development and agro-enterprise development in the areas of sustainable agricultural mechanization and technology for the attainment of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, in the region.

Functions

5. The Centre shall achieve the objectives set out above through the undertaking of such functions as:

(*a*) Assistance in the improvement of agricultural engineering and sustainable agricultural mechanization;

(*b*) Enhancement of farm mechanization technologies in addressing issues related to subsistence farming for increased food security and poverty reduction and in promoting agro-based small and medium-sized enterprise development and commercial farming, to seize opportunities for increased market access and agro-food trade;

(*c*) Focus on an agro-based enterprise cluster concept and enterprise development activities to enhance the capabilities of members in identifying potential agricultural commodities in their respective countries on a clustering basis;

(*d*) Regional cooperation in green agro-technology transfer, including through the networking of focal point national institutes in countries members of the Centre and other relevant institutions;

(*e*) Setting-up of an interactive Internet website to allow members full access to information and technology databases, including the sharing of expert systems and decision support systems in the financial management of small and medium-sized enterprises;

(*f*) Promotion of the process of technology transfer from research and development institutes to the agricultural and farm machinery extension systems in member countries for poverty reduction;

(*g*) Assistance in the dissemination and exchange of sustainable and commercially successful machinery and related drawings of appropriate tools, machines and equipment;

(*h*) Technical assistance projects, capacity-building programmes, training workshops and seminars and advisory services on sustainable agricultural mechanization and related food safety standards;

(*i*) Tapping the resources of developed countries in building the capacity of member countries.

Status and organization

6. The Centre shall have a Governing Council (hereinafter "the Council"), a Director, staff and a Technical Committee.

7. The Centre is located in Beijing.

8. The Centre's activities shall be in line with relevant policy decisions adopted by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission. The Centre shall be subject to the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations,[6] the Staff Regulations and Rules of the United Nations and the applicable administrative instructions.

Governing Council

9. The Centre shall have a Governing Council, consisting of a representative designated by the Government of China and eight representatives nominated by other members and associate members of the Commission elected by the Commission. The members and associate members elected by the Commission shall be elected for a period of three years but shall be eligible for re-election. The Executive Secretary or his or her representative shall attend meetings of the Council.

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[6] ST/SGB/2003/7 and Amend.1.

10. The Director of the Centre shall serve as Secretary of the Council.

11. Representatives of (*a*) States that are not members of the Council; (*b*) United Nations bodies and specialized and related agencies; and (*c*) such other organizations as the Council may deem appropriate, as well as experts in fields of interest to the Council, may be invited by the Executive Secretary to attend meetings of the Council.

12. The Council shall meet at least once a year and may adopt its own rules of procedure. Sessions of the Council shall be convened by the Executive Secretary of the Commission, who may propose special sessions of the Council at his or her own initiative and shall convene such special sessions at the request of a majority of Council members.

13. A quorum for meetings of the Council shall be a majority of its members.

14. Each member of the Council shall have one vote. Decisions and recommendations of the Council shall be made by consensus or, where that is not possible, by a majority of the members present and voting.

15. The Council shall, at each regular session, elect a Chairperson and a Vice-Chairperson. They shall hold office until the next regular session of the Council. The Chairperson or, in his or her absence, the Vice-Chairperson, shall preside at meetings of the Council. If the Chairperson is unable to serve for the full term for which she or he has been elected, the Vice-Chairperson shall act as Chairperson for the remainder of that term.

16. The Council shall review the administration and financial status of the Centre and the implementation of its programme of work. The Executive Secretary shall submit an annual report, as adopted by the Council, to the Commission at its annual sessions.

Director and staff

17. The Centre shall have a Director, and staff, who shall be Commission staff members appointed under the appropriate United Nations regulations, rules and administrative instructions. The Director shall be appointed in a manner consistent with United Nations regulations and rules. The Council shall be invited to nominate candidates for the position of Director, once the vacancy is announced, and provide advice, as appropriate. Other members and associate members of the Commission may also submit nominations for the post.

18. The Director shall be responsible to the Executive Secretary of the Commission for the administration of the Centre and the implementation of its programme of work.

Technical Committee

19. The Centre shall have a Technical Committee consisting of experts from members and associate members of the Commission as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. Members and associate members of the Commission shall be invited to propose candidates for the Technical Committee. Members of the Technical Committee shall be appointed by the Director in consultation with the Executive Secretary. The Director may also invite governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental institutions to propose experts who would best contribute to Technical Committee discussions on a specific topic.

20. The Technical Committee shall be responsible for advising the Director on the formulation of the programme of work and on other technical matters concerning the Centre's operations.

21. Reports of meetings of the Technical Committee, with the Director's observations thereon, shall be submitted to the Council at its next session.

22. The Chairperson of the Technical Committee shall be elected by the Committee itself at each meeting.

Resources of the Centre

23. All members and associate members of the Commission should be encouraged to make a regular annual contribution to the operations of the Centre. The United Nations shall administer a joint contribution trust fund in which those contributions shall be deposited.

24. The Centre shall endeavour to mobilize sufficient resources to support its activities.

25. The United Nations shall maintain separate trust funds for voluntary contributions for technical cooperation projects or other extraordinary voluntary contributions for activities of the Centre.

26. The financial resources of the Centre shall be administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations.

Amendments

27. Amendments to the present statute shall be adopted by the Commission.

Matters not covered by the present statute

28. In the event of any procedural matter arising that is not covered by the present statute or rules of procedure adopted by the Governing Council under paragraph 12 of the present statute, the pertinent part of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific shall apply.

Entry into force

29. The present statute shall enter into force on the date of its adoption by the Commission.

2013/5. Progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 67/226 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 67/226 of 21 December 2012 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, in which key system-wide policy orientations were established for development cooperation at both the headquarters and the country levels,

Reaffirming the importance of the timely and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 67/226,

Recalling the critical role of the Economic and Social Council in providing coordination, monitoring and guidance to the United Nations system to ensure that those policy orientations are implemented on a system-wide basis in accordance with the present resolution and General Assembly resolutions 48/162 of 20 December 1993, 50/227 of 24 May 1996, 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, 61/16 of 20 November 2006 and 65/285 of 29 June 2011,

Management processes

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General on the monitoring of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 67/226 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system[7] and on the analysis of funding of operational activities for development of the United Nations system for 2011;[8]

2. *Acknowledges* the efforts of the Secretary-General in establishing an evidence-based monitoring system on the implementation of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review, and calls upon the Secretary-General, in full consultation with the United Nations development system, to further enhance the analytical and evidence-based quality of the monitoring report as a tool for effective, coherent and accessible monitoring of the implementation of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review, while minimizing transaction costs without affecting the quality of the report;

3. *Requests* the United Nations funds and programmes, and strongly encourages the specialized agencies with operational activities for development, to fully align their strategic plans with the quadrennial comprehensive policy review taking into account their respective mandates;

4. *Reaffirms* the importance of improving the transparency of the activities and responsiveness to Member States of the United Nations Chief Executives Board for Coordination and the United Nations Development Group, in accordance with paragraph 17 of General Assembly resolution 67/226, in this regard notes the ongoing efforts of

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[7] E/2013/94.

[8] A/68/97-E/2013/87.

the United Nations development system to monitor the implementation of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review, including through the development of the United Nations Development Group action plan and the indicators of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, and requests the Secretary-General, in close consultation with all relevant entities, to prepare and implement a comprehensive, coherent and effective monitoring and reporting framework for the quadrennial comprehensive policy review;

5. *Requests* the United Nations funds and programmes to consolidate their current annual reporting on the implementation of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review within their reporting on the implementation of their strategic plans, and to provide a thorough analysis, including through the selection and use of common indicators that are fully aligned with the monitoring framework for the implementation of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review, to their executive boards and to the Economic and Social Council, with a view to ensuring its full implementation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consolidate the annual reports on the implementation of the comprehensive policy review and on the funding of United Nations operational activities for development in a single report, with inputs from and in full consultation with all the funds, programmes and specialized agencies and other relevant United Nations entities, with a view to facilitating effective, efficient and high-quality analytical reporting on United Nations operational activities for development;

7. *Invites* the executive boards of the United Nations funds and programmes and the governing bodies of the specialized agencies to consider integrating evaluations of the implementation of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review into the evaluations of their strategic plans;

8. *Requests* the United Nations funds and programmes, and strongly encourages those specialized agencies with operational activities for development, to align their strategic planning and budgeting cycles with the comprehensive policy review cycle, as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 63/232 of 19 December 2008 and in paragraph 121 of its resolution 67/226, and to report regularly to their respective governing bodies on progress in and challenges to the implementation of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review;

9. *Emphasizes* the need for the Council to exercise its coordination and monitoring mandate and competencies to ensure the full and timely implementation of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review;

Funding of operational activities for development of the United Nations system

10. *Reiterates* that core resources, because of their untied nature, continue to be the bedrock of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system, and in this regard recognizes the need for organizations to address, on a continuous basis, the imbalance between core and non-core resources and to report to the Council in 2014, as part of their regular reporting, on the measures taken to address this imbalance;

11. *Urges* donor countries and other countries in a position to do so to maintain and substantially increase their voluntary contributions, in a manner consistent with their capacities, to the core/regular budgets of the United Nations development system, in particular its funds, programmes and specialized agencies, and to contribute on a multi-year basis, in a sustained and predictable manner;

12. *Notes*, while recognizing that non-core resources are not a substitute for core resources, that non-core resources represent an important contribution to the overall resource base of the United Nations development system and complement core resources in supporting operational activities for development, thus contributing to an increase in total resources; also notes the need for non-core resources to be more predictable, flexible, less earmarked and better aligned with the priorities of programme countries, including those in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, and with the strategic plans and mandates of the United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies; and encourages those providing non-core contributions to prioritize pooled, thematic and joint-funding mechanisms at the global, regional and country levels, in full alignment with national development priorities;

13. *Reaffirms* the request of the General Assembly to the executive boards of the funds and programmes and the governing bodies of the specialized agencies of the United Nations, as appropriate, to organize structured dialogues during 2014 on how to finance the development results agreed to in the new strategic planning cycle of their respective entities;

14. *Also reaffirms* the request contained in paragraph 42 of General Assembly resolution 67/226 that, as a practice, all available and projected financial contributions for operational activities for development of the United Nations system at the country level be consolidated within a common budgetary framework, which would not constitute a legal constraint on the spending authority of resources, and that the framework be used to strengthen the quality of system-wide resource planning in support of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, and in this regard requests the United Nations funds and programmes, and strongly encourages the specialized agencies, to provide information concerning efforts undertaken and results achieved towards that end as part of the regular reporting to the Council on the implementation of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review;

15. *Further reaffirms* paragraph 39 of General Assembly resolution 67/226, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General, as part of the regular reporting, on the basis of information to be provided by the United Nations development system entities, to report to the Council at its substantive session of 2014 on progress made on the development of the concept of critical mass of core resources;

16. *Reaffirms* that the guiding principle governing the financing of all non-programme costs should be based on full cost recovery, proportionally, from core and non-core funding sources, and in this regard notes the timelines agreed by the respective executive boards and the decision by the respective executive boards for an independent and external assessment to be performed in 2016 of the consistency and alignment of the new cost recovery methodology with the quadrennial comprehensive policy review;

Contribution of United Nations operational activities to national capacity development and development effectiveness

17. *Reaffirms* the request to the United Nations development system to develop, for the consideration of Member States, a common approach for measuring progress in capacity development, as well as to develop specific frameworks aimed at enabling programme countries, upon their request, to identify, monitor and evaluate results in capacity development to achieve national development goals and strategies;

18. *Requests* the United Nations development system to consider the findings and observations related to national capacity gaps repeatedly highlighted by programme countries to be addressed through the work of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system;

Improved functioning of the United Nations development system

United Nations Development Assistance Framework

19. *Requests* the United Nations development system at the country level to ensure alignment of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework period with government planning cycles, wherever possible, as part of the overall efforts to fully align the United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks with national priorities and needs;

Resident coordinator system

20. *Notes* the review of existing funding modalities in support of the resident coordinator system and the resulting recommendations for improving the provision of resources and support to the resident coordinator system on the basis of a cost-sharing arrangement among all member entities of the United Nations Development Group, and in this regard requests the respective governing bodies to consider the recommendation for a cost-sharing arrangement and, subject to approval, to implement it in 2014, in order to ensure that resident coordinators have the necessary stable and predictable resources to fulfil their mandates effectively, without compromising resources allocated to programmatic activities;

21. *Requests* the United Nations funds and programmes, and strongly encourages the specialized agencies, to further strengthen their participation in the resident coordinator system and the management and accountability system, including in the areas of information-sharing, performance assessment and the functional firewall;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report, as part of the regular reporting, on steps taken to improve the overall effectiveness of the resident coordinator system, including in accordance with paragraphs 124 to 127 of General Assembly resolution 67/226;

"Delivering as one"

23. *Welcomes* the finalization of the standard operating procedures for countries wishing to adopt "Delivering as one", and in this regard requests the United Nations funds and programmes, and strongly encourages the specialized agencies, to fully and coherently implement the standard operating procedures by the end of 2013 and to report on progress towards that end at the first meeting of their respective governing bodies in 2014;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the United Nations system, to report on progress in the implementation of the standard operating procedures through the annual reporting on the implementation of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review;

25. *Notes with concern* that options for the review and approval of common country programme documents of the "Delivering as one" countries, as requested in paragraph 143 of General Assembly resolution 67/226, were not presented to the Council at its substantive session of 2013, and requests the Secretary-General, in full consultation with the United Nations development system and countries using the common country programme document modality, to ensure that this matter is fully addressed at the substantive session of the Council in 2014;

26. *Reaffirms* the importance of the United Nations development system identifying and addressing challenges and bottlenecks at all levels that have prevented the United Nations country teams in "Delivering as one" countries from fully realizing efficiency gains under the "Delivering as one" approach, and requests the United Nations funds and programmes, and encourages the specialized agencies, to start reporting annually, as part of their regular reporting to the Council, on progress in this regard;

Simplification and harmonization of business practices

27. *Recognizes* that the harmonization of regulations and rules, policies and procedures of the United Nations funds and programmes in the functional areas of finance, human resources management, procurement, information technology management and administrative services, the establishment of interoperability among existing enterprise resource planning systems of the funds and programmes and the establishment of common services at the country level are interlinked and need to be pursued in an integrated manner;

28. *Recalls* paragraph 155 of General Assembly resolution 67/226, recognizes the progress made by the United Nations development system in harmonizing regulations and rules, policies and procedures, and requests the Secretary-General, through the High-level Committee on Management and the United Nations Development Group, to continue the ongoing efforts at harmonizing regulations and rules, policies and procedures of the United Nations funds and programmes in the functional areas of finance, human resources management, procurement, information technology management and other appropriate services;

29. *Welcomes* the undertaking of a study to examine the feasibility of establishing interoperability among existing enterprise resource planning systems of the United Nations funds and programmes, and requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its substantive session of 2014, as part of the regular reporting, on findings and assessment of progress in achieving full interoperability in 2016 in the context of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review;

30. *Requests* the Secretary-General, consistent with paragraphs 152 and 155 of General Assembly resolution 67/226, to ensure adequate and evidence-based planning and design of common United Nations service centres, by including in plans, for review by the Council in 2014, concrete proposals for pilot centres in consenting programme countries that duly represent the diversity of the United Nations presence in all the regions;

31. *Reaffirms* the request contained in paragraph 161 of General Assembly resolution 67/226 that the United Nations development system develop a strategy, by the end of 2013, to support the establishment of common premises in programme countries that wish to adopt them, requests the United Nations development system to commence the requested consultations in this regard with Member States, and requests the Secretary-General, through the United Nations development system, to report on progress made to the Council at its substantive session of 2014, as part of the regular reporting;

32. *Invites* the respective executive boards of the United Nations funds and programmes, beginning in 2014, to review annually, including possibly through the informal mechanism of the joint meeting of the boards, progress on the simplification and harmonization of business practices and to make available to the Council and the General Assembly the summary records of their deliberations;

Results-based management

33. *Requests* the United Nations funds and programmes, and strongly encourages the specialized agencies, to take further measures to ensure that the country programmes of individual entities, including common country programme documents or country programming frameworks, include complete results chains that are aligned with the respective outcomes agreed to in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and the respective organization-wide results frameworks of each entity, in line with national needs and priorities;

34. *Reiterates* the request contained in paragraph 169 of General Assembly resolution 67/226 that the Secretary-General articulate and report to the Council at the operational activities segment of its substantive session of 2013, with a view to implementation by 2014, a more robust, coherent and harmonized approach to operational activities for development, focused on results, which would streamline and improve the planning, monitoring, measurement and reporting on system-wide results, and in this regard invites the executive boards of the funds and programmes and the governing bodies of the specialized agencies and other relevant United Nations entities to engage in a focused dialogue on how to balance most effectively the need for reporting on system-wide results at all levels with the current agency-specific reporting requirements, taking into account the challenges in developing results frameworks that demonstrate the United Nations contribution to national development results;

Evaluation of operational activities

35. *Welcomes* the establishment of an interim coordination mechanism for system-wide evaluation of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, as mandated by the General Assembly in resolution 67/226, composed of the Joint Inspection Unit, the United Nations Evaluation Group, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the Office of Internal Oversight Services of the Secretariat, takes note of the new policy document for independent system-wide evaluation of United Nations operational activities for development, including the proposals for pilot system-wide evaluations, and calls for continuing consultations with Member States on the proposals for pilot system-wide evaluations, for decision by the end of 2013;

36. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as part of the regular reporting on the implementation of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review, to report on progress and challenges in implementing independent system-wide evaluations of United Nations operational activities for development.

32nd plenary meeting
12 July 2013

2013/6. Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991 and the guiding principles contained in the annex thereto, and recalling other relevant resolutions of the Assembly and relevant resolutions and agreed conclusions of the Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming also the principles of neutrality, humanity, impartiality and independence for the provision of humanitarian assistance, and the need for all actors engaged in the provision of humanitarian assistance in situations of complex emergencies and natural disasters to promote and fully respect those principles,

Recalling its decision 2013/212 of 25 April 2013, in which the Council decided that the theme for the humanitarian affairs segment of its substantive session of 2013 would be "The future of humanitarian affairs: towards greater inclusiveness, coordination, interoperability and effectiveness" and that it would convene two panels, on the topics "Reducing vulnerability, improving capacities and managing risks: an approach for humanitarian and development actors to work together" and "Promoting humanitarian innovation for improved response",

Expressing deep concern at the increasing challenges to Member States and to the United Nations humanitarian response capacity posed by the consequences of natural disasters, including those related to the continuing impact of climate change, by the ongoing impact of the financial and economic crisis and by the global food crisis and continuing food insecurity, and the potential of those challenges to increase the need for resources for disaster risk reduction, preparedness and humanitarian assistance, including in developing countries, *Expressing grave concern* at the increase in the number of people affected by humanitarian emergencies, including those associated with natural hazards and complex emergencies, at the increased impact of natural disasters and at the displacement resulting from humanitarian emergencies,

Reiterating the need to mainstream a gender perspective into humanitarian assistance in a comprehensive and consistent manner,

Condemning the increasing number of attacks and other acts of violence against humanitarian personnel, facilities, assets and supplies, including medical personnel, vehicles and facilities, and expressing deep concern about the negative implications of such attacks for the provision of humanitarian assistance to affected populations,

Noting with grave concern that violence, including sexual and gender-based violence, and violence against children, continues to be deliberately directed against civilian populations in many emergency situations,

Emphasizing that building and strengthening resilience at the local, national, and regional levels is critical to reducing the impact of disasters, including by saving lives, reducing suffering, mitigating damage to property and providing a more predictable and effective delivery of assistance and relief, and in this regard, while recognizing that building resilience is a long-term development process, stressing the need for continued investment in preparedness, prevention, mitigation and response capacity,

Emphasizing also the importance of improving information-sharing among Member States and the United Nations system and, where appropriate, with relevant humanitarian and development organizations, about risks that can lead to humanitarian crises, and of investing in building capacity, in particular for developing countries, to analyse, manage and reduce such risks and vulnerabilities to hazards, as well as, where appropriate, to improve risk analysis and planning,

Recognizing the clear relationship between emergency response, rehabilitation, reconstruction and development, and reaffirming that, in order to ensure a smooth transition from relief to rehabilitation, reconstruction and development, emergency assistance must be provided in ways that will be supportive of recovery and long-term development and that emergency measures should be seen as a step towards sustainable development, and in this regard highlighting the importance of closer cooperation between national stakeholders, including the private sector, as appropriate, and humanitarian and development actors,

Noting the contribution, as appropriate, of relevant regional and subregional organizations in the provision of humanitarian assistance within their region, upon the request of the affected State,

Recognizing that volunteerism can make an important contribution to community and nationally-led efforts at all stages of humanitarian action,

Recognizing also the need for the United Nations system and its partners to improve and strengthen the coordination and accountability of humanitarian assistance and leadership within the United Nations humanitarian response system in support of national efforts, and taking note of the efforts made by the United Nations and its partners, including through the Inter-Agency Standing Committee,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[9]

2. *Stresses* that the United Nations system should continue to enhance existing humanitarian capacities, knowledge and institutions, including, as appropriate, through the transfer of technology and expertise to developing countries, encourages the international community, the relevant entities of the United Nations system and other relevant institutions and organizations to support national authorities in their capacity-building programmes, including through technical cooperation and long-term partnerships, as well as by strengthening their capacity to build resilience, mitigate disaster risks and prepare for and respond to disasters, and also encourages Member States to create and strengthen an enabling environment for the capacity-building of their national and local authorities, national societies of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and national and local non-governmental and community-based organizations in providing timely humanitarian assistance;

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[9] A/67/89-E/2012/77.

3. *Takes note with appreciation* of the fourth session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, held in Geneva from 19 to 23 May 2013, urges Member States to assess their progress in strengthening preparedness levels for humanitarian response, with a view to increasing efforts to develop, update and strengthen disaster preparedness and risk reduction measures at all levels, in accordance with the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005–2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters,[10] in particular priority 5 thereof, taking into account their own circumstances and capacities and in coordination with relevant actors, as appropriate, and encourages the international community and relevant United Nations entities, including the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, United Nations funds and programmes, as well as the specialized agencies, to give increased priority to and mainstream disaster risk reduction, including preparedness, in particular through supporting national and local efforts in that regard;

4. *Encourages* Member States, as well as relevant regional and international organizations, in accordance with their specific mandates, to continue to support adaptation to the effects of climate change and to strengthen disaster risk reduction and early warning systems in order to minimize the humanitarian consequences of natural disasters, including those related to the continuing impact of climate change, especially for those countries that are particularly vulnerable;

5. *Welcomes* the growing number of initiatives undertaken at the regional and national levels to promote the implementation of the Guidelines for the Domestic Facilitation and Regulation of International Disaster Relief and Initial Recovery Assistance adopted at the thirtieth International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, held in Geneva from 26 to 30 November 2007, encourages Member States and, where applicable, regional organizations to take further steps to review and strengthen operational and legal frameworks for international disaster relief, taking into account, as appropriate, the Guidelines, and welcomes the recent efforts of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat and the Inter-Parliamentary Union to develop a model act on the subject;

6. *Encourages* efforts to enhance cooperation and coordination of United Nations humanitarian entities, other relevant humanitarian organizations and donor countries with the affected State, with a view to planning and delivering emergency humanitarian assistance in ways that are supportive of early recovery as well as sustainable rehabilitation, reconstruction and development efforts;

7. *Also encourages* efforts to provide quality education in humanitarian emergencies, in particular for the well-being of boys and girls, to contribute to a smooth transition from relief to development;

8. *Requests* the Emergency Relief Coordinator to continue to lead the efforts to strengthen the coordination of humanitarian assistance, urges relevant United Nations organizations and other intergovernmental organizations, as well as other humanitarian and relevant development actors, including civil society, to continue to work with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs to enhance the coordination, effectiveness and efficiency of humanitarian assistance, and encourages Member States to improve their cooperation with the Office;

9. *Also requests* the Emergency Relief Coordinator to continue to improve dialogue with Member States on the relevant processes, activities and deliberations of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee;

10. *Encourages* United Nations humanitarian organizations and other relevant organizations, while strengthening the coordination of humanitarian assistance in the field, to continue to work in close coordination with national Governments, taking into account the primary role of the affected State in the initiation, organization, coordination and implementation of such assistance within its territory;

11. *Requests* the United Nations system and other relevant actors to continue to improve and strengthen humanitarian coordination mechanisms, notably at the field level, including the existing cluster coordination mechanism, and by improving partnership and coordination with national and local authorities, including the use of national/local coordination mechanisms, where possible;

12. *Welcomes* the continued efforts to strengthen the humanitarian response capacity in order to provide a timely, predictable, coordinated and accountable response to humanitarian needs, and requests the Secretary-General to continue efforts in that regard, in consultation with Member States, including by strengthening support to and improving the identification, selection and training of United Nations resident/humanitarian coordinators;

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[10] A/CONF.206/6 and Corr.1, chap. I, resolution 2.

13. *Requests* the United Nations to continue to identify solutions to strengthen its ability to recruit and deploy appropriately senior, skilled and experienced humanitarian staff quickly and flexibly, giving paramount consideration to the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity, while paying due regard to gender equality and to recruiting on as wide a geographical basis as possible, and in this regard encourages the United Nations Development Group to strengthen the resident coordinator system, on which the humanitarian coordinator system is based, in order to ensure full implementation of the management and accountability system of the United Nations development and resident coordinator system;

14. *Also requests* the United Nations to continue to develop specialist technical expertise and capacity to fill gaps in critical humanitarian programming and to procure emergency relief material rapidly and cost-effectively, and locally when appropriate, in order to support Governments and United Nations country teams in the coordination and provision of international humanitarian assistance;

15. *Recognizes* the benefits of the effectiveness of the humanitarian response, including by engaging and coordinating with relevant humanitarian actors, and welcomes in this regard the recent efforts by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs to build partnerships with regional organizations and the private sector, encourages Member States and the United Nations system to continue to strengthen partnerships at the global, regional, national and local levels in support of national efforts, which can cooperate effectively to provide humanitarian assistance to those in need and ensure that their collaborative efforts adhere to the principles of neutrality, humanity, impartiality and independence, and also encourages the United Nations system to continue to pursue efforts to strengthen partnerships at the global level with the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, relevant humanitarian non-governmental organizations and other participants in the Inter-Agency Standing Committee;

16. *Encourages* Member States, the United Nations system and humanitarian and development organizations, in accordance with their respective mandates, to continue to assess and improve, together with other relevant stakeholders, including the private sector, how innovation can be more systematically identified and integrated into humanitarian action in a sustainable manner, and promote the sharing of best practices and lessons learned on innovative tools, processes and approaches, including those from recent large-scale natural disasters, that could improve the effectiveness and quality of humanitarian response, and in this regard encourages all relevant stakeholders to support the efforts of Member States, in particular developing countries, to strengthen their capacities, including through access to information and communication technologies;

17. *Expresses concern* at the challenges related to, inter alia, safe access to and use of fuel, firewood and alternative energy, telecommunications, water and sanitation, shelter and food, and health care in humanitarian emergencies, and notes with appreciation initiatives at the national and international levels that promote effective cooperation in that regard;

18. *Requests* the United Nations humanitarian organizations, in consultation with Member States, as appropriate, to strengthen the evidence base for humanitarian assistance by further developing common mechanisms to improve the quality, transparency and reliability of and make further progress towards common humanitarian needs assessments, to assess their performance in assistance and to ensure the most effective use of humanitarian resources by those organizations;

19. *Encourages* Member States to improve data collection and analysis and to facilitate the exchange of information with humanitarian organizations of the United Nations, in order to support preparedness efforts and to improve the effectiveness of needs-based humanitarian response, and encourages the United Nations system, as appropriate, and other relevant actors to continue to assist developing countries in their efforts to build local and national capacities for data collection and analysis;

20. *Requests* Member States, relevant organizations and other relevant actors to ensure that all aspects and stages of humanitarian response address the specific needs of women, girls, men and boys, on an equal basis, taking into consideration age and disability, including through improved collection, analysis and reporting of data disaggregated by sex, age and disability, taking into account, inter alia, the information provided by States, and emphasizes the importance of the full participation of women in decision-making processes related to humanitarian response;

21. *Recognizes* that accountability is an integral part of effective humanitarian assistance, and emphasizes the need to enhance the accountability of humanitarian actors at all stages of humanitarian assistance;

22. *Calls upon* the United Nations and its humanitarian partners to enhance accountability to Member States, including affected States, and all other stakeholders, and to further strengthen humanitarian response efforts, including by monitoring and evaluating the provision of their humanitarian assistance, incorporating lessons learned into programming and consulting with the affected populations so that their needs are appropriately addressed;

23. *Urges* all actors engaged in the provision of humanitarian assistance to fully commit to and duly respect the guiding principles contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 46/182, including the humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality and neutrality as well as the principle of independence, as recognized by the Assembly in its resolution 58/114 of 17 December 2003;

24. *Calls upon* all States and parties in complex humanitarian emergencies, in particular in armed conflict and in post-conflict situations, in countries in which humanitarian personnel are operating, in conformity with the relevant provisions of international law and national laws, to cooperate fully with the United Nations and other humanitarian agencies and organizations and to ensure the safe and unhindered access of humanitarian personnel and delivery of supplies and equipment in order to allow humanitarian personnel to perform efficiently their task of assisting affected civilian populations, including refugees and internally displaced persons;

25. *Calls upon* all parties to armed conflicts to comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law, human rights law and refugee law;

26. *Calls upon* all States and parties to comply fully with the provisions of international humanitarian law, including all the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949,[11] in particular the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, in order to protect and assist civilians in occupied territories, and in that regard urges the international community and the relevant organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen humanitarian assistance to civilians in those situations;

27. *Encourages* Member States, in cooperation with relevant United Nations humanitarian organizations, to ensure that the basic humanitarian needs of affected populations, including food, shelter, health, clean water and protection, are addressed as components of humanitarian response, including through providing timely and adequate resources with the aim of ensuring the immediate restoration of safe conditions of life, alleviating the immediate effects of humanitarian emergencies and contributing towards long-term recovery and reconstruction, while ensuring that their collaborative efforts fully adhere to humanitarian principles;

28. *Urges* Member States to continue to take the steps necessary to ensure the safety and security of humanitarian personnel, premises, facilities, equipment, vehicles and supplies operating within their borders, and in other territories under their effective control, recognizes the need for appropriate collaboration between humanitarian actors and relevant authorities of the affected State in matters related to the safety and security of humanitarian personnel, requests the Secretary-General to expedite his efforts to enhance the safety and security of personnel involved in United Nations humanitarian operations, and urges Member States to ensure that perpetrators of crimes committed against humanitarian personnel on their territory or in other territories under their effective control do not operate with impunity and are brought to justice as provided for by national laws and in accordance with obligations under international law;

29. *Encourages* the United Nations and other relevant humanitarian actors to include as part of their risk management strategy the building of good relations and trust with national and local governments and to promote acceptance by local communities, and all relevant actors, in order to enable humanitarian assistance to be provided in accordance with humanitarian principles;

30. *Emphasizes* the fundamentally civilian character of humanitarian assistance, and, in situations in which military capacity and assets are used to support the implementation of humanitarian assistance, reaffirms the need for their use to be undertaken with the consent of the affected State and in conformity with international law, including international humanitarian law, as well as humanitarian principles;

31. *Urges* Member States to continue to prevent, investigate and prosecute acts of sexual and gender-based violence in humanitarian emergencies, calls upon Member States and relevant organizations to strengthen support services for victims of such violence, and also calls for a more effective response in that regard;

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[11] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970–973.

32. *Notes* the increasing challenges facing both Member States, in particular developing countries, and the international humanitarian response system in responding effectively to all humanitarian emergencies, in particular the underfunded and forgotten emergencies, and in that regard stresses the need to enhance existing partnerships and build new ones, strengthen financing mechanisms, broaden the donor base and engage other partners to ensure adequate resources for the provision of humanitarian assistance;

33. *Encourages* Member States, the private sector, civil society and other relevant entities to make contributions and to consider increasing and diversifying their contributions to humanitarian funding mechanisms, including consolidated and flash appeals, the Central Emergency Response Fund and other funds, based on and in proportion to assessed needs, as a means of ensuring flexible, predictable, timely, needs-based and, where possible, multi-year, non-earmarked and additional resources to meet global humanitarian challenges, encourages donors to adhere to the Principles of Good Practice of Humanitarian Donorship,[12] reiterates that contributions for humanitarian assistance should be provided in a way which is not to the detriment of resources made available for international cooperation for development, and encourages the United Nations and humanitarian organizations to consider making further use of multi-year consolidated appeals, as appropriate;

34. *Recognizes* that building preparedness is a long-term investment that will contribute to the achievement of humanitarian and development objectives, including a reduction in the need for humanitarian response, and therefore further encourages Member States, the United Nations system and other relevant actors to provide effective, predictable, flexible and adequate funding for preparedness and disaster risk reduction activities, including from humanitarian and development budgets, and stresses that international preparedness efforts reinforce and support national and local response capacities and institutions;

35. *Takes note* of the initiative of the Secretary-General calling for the convening of the first World Humanitarian Summit, in 2015, aimed at sharing knowledge and best practices in the humanitarian field to improve the coordination, capacity and effectiveness of humanitarian response, and requests the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs to ensure an inclusive, consultative and transparent preparatory process that includes all Member States and relevant stakeholders;

36. *Requests* the Secretary-General to reflect the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the present resolution in his next report to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly on the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations.

36th plenary meeting
17 July 2013

2013/7. Europe-Africa fixed link through the Strait of Gibraltar

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1982/57 of 30 July 1982, 1983/62 of 29 July 1983, 1984/75 of 27 July 1984, 1985/70 of 26 July 1985, 1987/69 of 8 July 1987, 1989/119 of 28 July 1989, 1991/74 of 26 July 1991, 1993/60 of 30 July 1993, 1995/48 of 27 July 1995, 1997/48 of 22 July 1997, 1999/37 of 28 July 1999, 2001/29 of 26 July 2001, 2003/52 of 24 July 2003, 2005/34 of 26 July 2005, 2007/16 of 26 July 2007, 2009/11 of 28 July 2009 and 2011/12 of 25 July 2011,

Referring to resolution 912 (1989), adopted on 1 February 1989 by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, regarding measures to encourage the construction of a major traffic artery in south-western Europe and to study thoroughly the possibility of a fixed link through the Strait of Gibraltar,

Referring also to the Barcelona Declaration, adopted at the Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Conference, held in Barcelona, Spain, on 27 and 28 November 1995, and to the work programme annexed thereto, which is aimed at connecting Mediterranean transport networks to the trans-European network in order to ensure their interoperability,

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[12] A/58/99-E/2003/94, annex II.

Referring further to the European Commission communication of 31 January 2007 on strengthening transport cooperation with neighbouring countries, established on the basis of the conclusions of the report of November 2005 of the High-level Group on the Extension of the Major Trans-European Transport Axes to the Neighbouring Countries and Regions, and to the conclusions of the first Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Conference on Transport, held in Marrakech, Morocco, on 15 December 2005, as well as to the Regional Transport Action Plan for the Mediterranean Region 2007–2013, adopted by the Euro-Mediterranean Transport Forum at its eighth meeting, held in Brussels on 29 and 30 May 2007,

Referring to the final declaration of the Ministerial Conference of the "Barcelona Process: Union for the Mediterranean", held in Marseille, France, on 3 and 4 November 2008, and the emphasis placed on transport projects in the Joint Declaration of the Paris Summit for the Mediterranean of 13 July 2008,

Referring also to the meeting held in Luxembourg on 8 June 2008 between the Ministers of Transport of Morocco and Spain and the Vice-President of the European Commission and Commissioner for Transport with regard to the official presentation to the European institutions of the project for a fixed link,

Referring further to the European Commission joint communication of 17 December 2012 to the European Parliament, the European Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on supporting closer cooperation and regional integration in the Maghreb and giving priority to the development of the future trans-Mediterranean transport network as the necessary backbone for the development of the region, with improved connectivity with the trans-European transport network,

Referring to the thirteenth meeting, held in Brussels on 6 June 2013, of the Euro-Mediterranean Transport Cooperation Working Group on Infrastructures and Regulatory Issues with regard to the official presentation of the project for a fixed link among the list of projects of the trans-Mediterranean transport network,

Referring also to the conclusions expressed by the Ministers of the Western Mediterranean Transport Group (5 plus 5) at their most recent meeting, held in Algiers on 13 March 2012, in order to promote the establishment of the trans-Mediterranean transport network along the same lines as the trans-European transport network plan, reviewing the Western Mediterranean Transport Group multimodal transport network, in coherence with the new guidelines laid down by the European Union concerning the new trans-European transport network,

Taking note of the follow-up report prepared jointly by the Economic Commission for Europe and the Economic Commission for Africa in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 2011/12,[13]

Noting the conclusions of the studies carried out by the Western Mediterranean Transport Group on Europe-Maghreb transport and cooperation agreements and on transport conditions for nationals of Maghreb origin when they travel to the Western Mediterranean in the summer, and the action plan for the period 2009–2011, adopted at the sixth Conference of Ministers of Transport of the Western Mediterranean, held in Rome on 20 May 2009,

Noting also the conclusions of the studies carried out by the European Commission for the development of an integrated transport network in the Mediterranean basin,[14]

Taking note of the Regional Transport Action Plan, which constitutes a road map for intensifying cooperation in the Mediterranean with regard to infrastructure planning and the reform of transport service regulations, as well as the list of priority projects annexed thereto, including the fixed link through the Strait of Gibraltar,

Taking note also of the conclusions of the global evaluation of the project, carried out in 2010 by an independent consortium of international consultants, which indicate that the geostrategic component of the project and the potential for the development of mass-transit networks offered by long-distance rail transportation weigh significantly in favour of its implementation and the involvement of the international community, especially regarding its financing,

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[13] E/2013/21.

[14] Defining and Evaluating a Strategic Transport Infrastructure Network in the Western Mediterranean (DESTIN), InfraMed fund for investments in infrastructure in the Mediterranean, Mediterranean and Trans-European Networks for Transport (MEDA TEN-T) and Regulatory Convergence to Facilitate International Transport in the Mediterranean (REG-MED).

1. *Welcomes* the cooperation on the project for the link through the Strait of Gibraltar between the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic Commission for Europe, the Governments of Morocco and Spain, and specialized international organizations;

2. *Also welcomes* the progress made in the project studies as a result, in particular, of geological and geotechnical exploration and the technical, economic and traffic update studies currently being finalized, and the fact that a new action plan for the period 2013–2016 will be adopted;

3. *Commends* the Economic Commission for Europe and the Economic Commission for Africa for the work done in preparing the project follow-up report requested by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 2011/12;[13]

4. *Renews its invitation* to the competent organizations of the United Nations system and to specialized governmental and non-governmental organizations to participate in the studies and work on the fixed link through the Strait of Gibraltar;

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretaries of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Economic Commission for Europe to continue to take an active part in the follow-up to the project and to report to the Council at its substantive session of 2015 on the progress made on the project studies;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide formal support and, to the extent that priorities permit, the resources necessary, from within the regular budget, to the Economic Commission for Europe and the Economic Commission for Africa, to enable them to carry out the activities mentioned above.

40th plenary meeting
19 July 2013

2013/8. Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 67/120 of 18 December 2012 and 67/229 of 21 December 2012,

Recalling also its resolution 2012/23 of 26 July 2012,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force and recalling relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 252 (1968) of 21 May 1968, 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973, 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980 and 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Recalling the resolutions of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, including resolutions ES-10/13 of 21 October 2003, ES-10/14 of 8 December 2003, ES-10/15 of 20 July 2004 and ES-10/17 of 15 December 2006,

Taking note of the report by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan, as transmitted by the Secretary-General,[15]

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[16] to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

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[15] A/68/77-E/2013/13.

[16] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

Recalling the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[17] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[17] and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[18] and affirming that these human rights instruments must be respected in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as well as in the occupied Syrian Golan,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 67/19 of 29 November 2012,

Stressing the importance of the revival and acceleration of serious and credible negotiations within the Middle East peace process on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973) 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 1397 (2002) of 12 March 2002, 1515 (2003) of 19 November 2003, 1544 (2004) of 19 May 2004 and 1850 (2008) of 16 December 2008, the principle of land for peace, the Arab Peace Initiative[19] and the Quartet road map,[20] as well as compliance with the agreements reached between the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people,

Reaffirming the principle of the permanent sovereignty of peoples under foreign occupation over their natural resources, and expressing concern in that regard about the exploitation of natural resources by Israel, the occupying Power, and Israeli settlers in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, particularly as a result of settlement activities, which are illegal under international law,

Convinced that the Israeli occupation has gravely impeded the efforts to achieve sustainable development and a sound economic environment in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, and expressing grave concern about the consequent deterioration of economic and living conditions,

Commending the efforts of the Palestinian Government, despite the many constraints, to improve the economic and social situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, especially in the areas of governance, the rule of law and human rights, livelihoods and productive sectors, education and culture, health, social protection, infrastructure and water,

Gravely concerned about the accelerated construction of settlements and implementation of other related measures by Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, particularly in and around occupied East Jerusalem, as well as in the occupied Syrian Golan, in violation of international humanitarian law and relevant United Nations resolutions,

Expressing deep concern about the rising incidence of violence, harassment, provocation, vandalism and incitement by illegal armed Israeli settlers in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, against Palestinian civilians, including children, and their properties, including homes, historic and religious sites, and agricultural lands,

Gravely concerned by the serious repercussions on the economic and social conditions of the Palestinian people caused by the construction by Israel of the wall and its associated regime inside the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, and the resulting violation of their economic and social rights, including the rights to work, to health, to education, to property, to an adequate standard of living and to freedom of access and movement,

Recalling, in that regard, the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences of the construction of a wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory[21] and General Assembly resolution ES-10/15, and stressing the need to comply with the obligations mentioned therein,

Expressing grave concern at the extensive destruction by Israel, the occupying Power, of properties, including the increased demolition of homes, economic institutions, historical landmarks, agricultural lands and orchards, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, in particular in connection with its construction of settlements and the wall and confiscation of land, contrary to international law, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem,

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[17] See General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[18] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

[19] A/56/1026-S/2002/932, annex II, resolution 14/221.

[20] S/2003/529, annex.

[21] See A/ES-10/273 and Corr.1.

Expressing grave concern also over the continuing forced displacement of Palestinian civilians, including the Bedouin community, due to the continuing and intensifying policy of home demolitions, evictions and revocation of residency rights in and around occupied East Jerusalem, as well as measures to further isolate the city from its natural Palestinian environs, which have seriously exacerbated the already critical socioeconomic situation being faced by the Palestinian population,

Expressing grave concern further about ongoing Israeli military operations and policies of closures and severe restrictions on the movement of persons and goods via the imposition of crossing closures, checkpoints and a permit regime throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the consequent negative impact on the socioeconomic situation of the Palestinian people, in particular the Palestinian refugee population, which remains that of a humanitarian crisis,

Taking note of recent developments regarding the situation of access to the Gaza Strip, although grave hardships continue to prevail as a result of the prolonged Israeli closures and severe economic and movement restrictions that in effect amount to a blockade, calling in that regard for the full implementation of Security Council resolution 1860 (2009) of 8 January 2009 with a view to ensuring the full opening of the border crossings for the sustained and regular movement of persons and goods, including humanitarian aid, commercial flows and construction materials, and emphasizing the need for security for all civilian populations,

Deploring the heavy casualties among civilians, including hundreds of children and women, the internal displacement of thousands of civilians and widespread damage to homes, vital civilian infrastructure, hospitals, schools, food supply installations, economic, industrial and agricultural properties, and several United Nations facilities in the Gaza Strip, which have a grave impact on the provision of vital health and social services to Palestinian women and their families and on their socioeconomic living conditions caused by the military operations between December 2008 and January 2009 and in November 2012,

Recalling, in that regard, the relevant United Nations reports, including those of the Economic and Social Council, the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia and the Human Rights Council,

Expressing deep concern about the short- and long-term detrimental impact of such widespread destruction and the hampering of the reconstruction process by Israel, the occupying Power, on the socioeconomic and humanitarian conditions of the Palestinian civilian population in the Gaza Strip, and calling in that regard for the immediate acceleration of the reconstruction process in the Gaza Strip with the assistance of the donor countries, including the disbursement of funds pledged at the International Conference in Support of the Palestinian Economy for the Reconstruction of Gaza, held in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, on 2 March 2009,

Gravely concerned about various reports of the United Nations and specialized agencies regarding the substantial aid dependency caused by prolonged border closures, inordinate rates of unemployment, widespread poverty and severe humanitarian hardships, including food insecurity and rising health-related problems, including high levels of malnutrition, among the Palestinian people, especially children, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

Expressing grave concern at the deaths and injuries caused to civilians, including children, women and peaceful demonstrators, and emphasizing that the Palestinian civilian population must be protected in accordance with international humanitarian law,

Emphasizing the importance of the safety and well-being of all civilians, and calling for the cessation of all acts of violence, including all acts of terror, provocation, incitement and destruction, and all firing of rockets,

Expressing deep concern that thousands of Palestinians, including many children and women, continue to be held in Israeli prisons or detention centres under harsh conditions, including unhygienic conditions, solitary confinement, excessive use of administrative detention, lack of proper medical care and denial of family visits and of due process, that impair their well-being, and expressing deep concern also about any ill-treatment and harassment of Palestinian prisoners and all reports of torture, while taking note of the agreement reached in May 2012 on conditions of detention in Israeli prisons and calling for its full and immediate implementation,

Conscious of the urgent need for the reconstruction and development of the economic and social infrastructure of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as well as the urgent need to address the humanitarian crisis facing the Palestinian people, including by ensuring the unimpeded provision of humanitarian assistance and the sustained and regular flow of persons and goods into and out of the Gaza Strip, *Recognizing* the efforts by the Palestinian Government, with international support, to rebuild, reform and strengthen its damaged institutions and promote good governance, emphasizing the need to preserve the Palestinian national institutions and infrastructure and commending in that regard the implementation of the 2009 plan of the Palestinian Authority, entitled "Palestine: Ending the Occupation, Establishing the State", for building the institutions of an independent Palestinian State within a 24-month period and the significant achievements made, as confirmed by the positive assessments regarding readiness for statehood made by international institutions, including the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the United Nations, in their reports to the meeting on 13 April 2011 and subsequent meetings of the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee for the Coordination of the International Assistance to Palestinians, and acknowledging the Palestinian National Development Plan 2011–2013 on governance, economy, social development and infrastructure,

Commending, in that regard, the important work being done by the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the donor community in support of the economic and social development of the Palestinian people in line with their national development and State-building plan, completed at the end of August 2011, as well as the assistance being provided in the humanitarian field,

Stressing the importance of national unity among the Palestinian people, and emphasizing the need for the respect and preservation of the territorial integrity and unity of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

Calling upon both parties to fulfil their obligations under the road map, in cooperation with the Quartet,

Aware that development and fostering healthy economic and social conditions are difficult under occupation and best promoted in circumstances of peace and stability,

1. *Calls for* the full opening of the border crossings of the Gaza Strip, in line with Security Council resolution 1860 (2009), to ensure humanitarian access as well as the sustained and regular flow of persons and goods and the lifting of all movement restrictions imposed on the Palestinian people, including those restrictions arising from ongoing Israeli military operations and the multilayered closures system, and for other urgent measures to be taken to alleviate the serious humanitarian situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, which is critical in the Gaza Strip, and calls for compliance by Israel, the occupying Power, with all of its legal obligations under international humanitarian law and United Nations resolutions in that regard;

2. *Stresses* the need to preserve the territorial contiguity, unity and integrity of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and to guarantee the freedom of movement of persons and goods throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as well as to and from the outside world;

3. *Also stresses* the need to preserve and develop Palestinian national institutions and infrastructure for the provision of vital public services to the Palestinian civilian population and to contribute to the promotion and protection of human rights, including economic and social rights;

4. *Demands* that Israel comply with the Protocol on Economic Relations between the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, signed in Paris on 29 April 1994;[22]

5. *Calls upon* Israel to restore and replace civilian properties, vital infrastructure, agricultural lands and governmental institutions that have been damaged or destroyed as a result of its military operations in the Occupied Palestinian Territory;

6. *Reiterates the call* for the full implementation of the Agreement on Movement and Access of 15 November 2005, particularly the urgent and uninterrupted reopening of all crossings into the Gaza Strip, which is crucial to ensuring the passage of foodstuffs and essential supplies, including construction materials and adequate fuel supplies, as well as to ensuring the unhindered access of the United Nations and related agencies and regular commercial flows necessary for economic recovery to and within the Occupied Palestinian Territory, and emphasizes the need for security for all civilian populations;

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[22] See A/49/180-S/1994/727, annex, entitled "Agreement on the Gaza Strip and the Jericho Area", annex IV.

7. *Calls upon* all parties to respect the rules of international humanitarian law and to refrain from violence against the civilian population, in accordance with the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;[16]

8. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the Palestinian people and the Arab population of the occupied Syrian Golan to all their natural and economic resources, and calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, not to exploit, endanger or cause loss or depletion of those resources;

9. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to cease its destruction of homes and properties, economic institutions and agricultural lands and orchards in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as well as in the occupied Syrian Golan;

10. *Also calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to end immediately its exploitation of natural resources, including water and mining resources, and to cease the dumping of all kinds of waste materials in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, which gravely threaten their natural resources, namely, the water, land and energy resources, and present a serious environmental hazard and health threat to the civilian populations, and also calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, to remove all obstacles that obstruct implementation of critical environmental projects, including the sewage treatment plants in the Gaza Strip;

11. *Reaffirms* that the construction and expansion of Israeli settlements and related infrastructure in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan, are illegal and constitute a major obstacle to economic and social development and to the achievement of peace, and calls for the full cessation of all settlement and settlement-related activity, including full cessation of all measures aimed at altering the demographic composition, legal status and character of the occupied territories, including, in particular, in and around Occupied East Jerusalem, in compliance with relevant Security Council resolutions and international law, including the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War;

12. *Calls for* accountability for the illegal actions perpetrated by Israeli settlers in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, recalls in that regard Security Council resolution 904 (1994) of 18 March 1994, and stresses the need for its implementation;

13. *Reaffirms* that the ongoing construction by Israel of the wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, is contrary to international law and is isolating East Jerusalem, fragmenting the West Bank and seriously debilitating the economic and social development of the Palestinian people, and calls in that regard for full compliance with the legal obligations mentioned in the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice rendered on 9 July 2004[21] and in General Assembly resolution ES-10/15 and subsequent relevant resolutions;

14. *Calls upon* Israel to comply with the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War and to facilitate visits of the Syrian citizens of the occupied Syrian Golan whose family members reside in their mother homeland, the Syrian Arab Republic, via the Qunaitra entrance;

15. *Emphasizes* the importance of the work of United Nations organizations and agencies in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority;

16. *Expresses appreciation* to the Member States, United Nations bodies and intergovernmental, regional and non-governmental organizations that have provided and continue to provide economic and humanitarian assistance to the Palestinian people, which has helped to ameliorate their critical economic and social conditions, and urges the continued provision of assistance, in cooperation with official Palestinian institutions and consistent with the Palestinian National Development Plan;

17. *Reiterates* the importance of the revival and accelerated advancement of negotiations of the peace process on the basis of relevant United Nations resolutions, including Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973), 425 (1978), 1397 (2002), 1515 (2003), 1544 (2004) and 1850 (2008), the Madrid Conference, the principle of land for peace, the Arab Peace Initiative[19] and the Quartet road map,[20] as well as compliance with the agreements reached between the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, in order to pave the way for the realization of the two-State solution of Israel and Palestine living side by side in peace and security within recognized borders, based on the pre-1967 borders, and the achievement of a just, lasting and comprehensive peace settlement;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the implementation of the present resolution and to continue to include in the report of the United Nations Special Coordinator an update on the living conditions of the Palestinian people, in collaboration with relevant United Nations agencies;

19. *Decides* to include the item entitled "Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan" in the agenda of its substantive session of 2014.

40th plenary meeting
19 July 2013

2013/9. Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the outcome documents of the World Summit on the Information Society,[23]

Recalling also its resolution 2006/46 of 28 July 2006 on the follow-up to the World Summit and review of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the mandate that it gave to the Commission,

Recalling further its resolution 2012/5 of 24 July 2012 on the assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 67/195 of 21 December 2012 on information and communications technologies for development,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit at the regional and international levels,[24]

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Internet broadband for an inclusive digital society",[25]

Expressing its appreciation to the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for his role in helping to ensure completion of the aforementioned reports in a timely manner,

Taking stock: reviewing the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society

1. *Notes* the ongoing implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society,[23] emphasizing, in particular, its multi-stakeholder nature, the roles played in this regard by leading agencies as action line facilitators and the roles of the regional commissions and the United Nations Group on the Information Society, and expresses its appreciation for the role of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development in assisting the Economic and Social Council as the focal point in the system-wide follow-up to the World Summit;

2. *Takes note* of the reports of many United Nations entities, with their respective executive summaries, submitted as input for the elaboration of the annual report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the Commission and published on the website of the Commission as mandated in Council resolution 2007/8 of 25 July 2007, and recalls the importance of close coordination among the leading action line facilitators and with the secretariat of the Commission;

3. *Notes* the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit at the regional level facilitated by the regional commissions, as observed in the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit at the regional and international levels,[24]

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[23] See A/C.2/59/3 and A/60/687.

[24] A/68/65-E/2013/11.

[25] E/CN.16/2013/3.

including the steps taken in this respect, and emphasizes the need to continue to address issues of specific interest to each region, focusing on the challenges and obstacles that each may be facing with regard to the implementation of all goals and principles established by the World Summit, with particular attention to information and communications technology for development;

4. *Reiterates* the importance of maintaining a process of coordinating the multi-stakeholder implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit through effective tools, with the goal of exchanging information among action line facilitators, identifying issues that need improvement and discussing the modalities of reporting on the overall implementation process, encourages all stakeholders to continue to contribute information to the stocktaking database maintained by the International Telecommunication Union on the implementation of the goals established by the World Summit, and invites United Nations entities to update information on their initiatives in the stocktaking database;

5. *Highlights* the urgent need for the incorporation of the recommendations contained in the outcome documents of the World Summit in the revised guidelines for United Nations country teams on preparing the common country assessments and United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks, including the addition of an information and communications technology for development component;

6. *Recalls* General Assembly resolution 60/252 of 27 March 2006, in which the Assembly requested the Council to oversee the system-wide follow-up to the Geneva and Tunis outcomes of the World Summit and, to that end, requested the Council, at its substantive session of 2006, to review the mandate, agenda and composition of the Commission, including considering strengthening the Commission, taking into account the multi-stakeholder approach;

7. *Notes with satisfaction* the holding in Geneva, from 13 to 17 May 2013, of the World Summit on the Information Society Forum 2013, organized by the International Telecommunication Union, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Development Programme, as a multi-stakeholder platform for the coordination of implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit and to facilitate the implementation of the World Summit action lines;

8. *Calls upon* all States, in building the information society, to take steps to avoid and to refrain from taking any unilateral measure not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that impedes the full achievement of economic and social development by the population of the affected countries and that hinders their well-being;

9. *Welcomes* the progress highlighted in the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit, in particular the fact that the rapid growth in access to mobile telephony since 2005 has meant that more than half of the world's inhabitants have access to information and communications technologies within their reach, in line with one of the World Summit targets, the value of this progress being enhanced by the advent of new services and applications, including m-health, m-agriculture, mobile transactions, m-government, e-government, e-business and development services, which offer great potential for the development of the information society;

10. *Notes with great concern* that many developing countries lack affordable access to information and communications technologies and that, for the majority of the poor, the promise of science and technology, including information and communications technologies, remains unfulfilled, and emphasizes the need to effectively harness technology, including information and communications technologies, to bridge the digital divide;

11. *Recognizes* that information and communications technologies present new opportunities and challenges and that there is a pressing need to address the major impediments that developing countries face in accessing the new technologies, such as an appropriate enabling environment, sufficient resources, infrastructure, education, capacity, investment and connectivity, as well as issues related to technology ownership, standards and flows, and in this regard calls upon all stakeholders to provide adequate resources, enhanced capacity-building and transfer of technology and knowledge to developing countries, particularly the least developed countries;

12. *Also recognizes* the rapid growth in broadband access networks, especially in developed countries, and notes with concern that there is a growing digital divide in the availability, affordability, quality of access and use of broadband between high-income countries and other regions, with the least developed countries and Africa as a continent lagging behind the rest of the world;

13. *Further recognizes* that the transition to a mobile-led communications environment is leading to significant changes in operators' business models and that it requires significant rethinking of the ways in which individuals and communities make use of networks and devices, of government strategies and of ways in which communications networks can be used to achieve development objectives;

14. *Recognizes* that, even with all the developments and the improvement observed in some respects, in numerous developing countries information and communications technologies and their applications are still not available to or affordable for the majority of people, particularly those living in rural areas;

15. *Also recognizes* that the number of Internet users is growing and that in some instances the digital divide is also changing in character from one based on whether access is available to one based on the quality of access, information and skills that users can obtain and the value that they can derive from it, and recognizes in this regard that there is a need to prioritize the use of information and communications technologies through innovative approaches, including multi-stakeholder approaches, within national and regional development strategies;

16. *Takes note* of the global report of the Broadband Commission for Digital Development on the state of broadband in 2012 and achieving digital inclusion for all, and notes with interest the continuous efforts of the Broadband Commission in promoting high-level advocacy for the establishment of an enabling environment for broadband connectivity, in particular through national broadband plans and public-private partnerships for ensuring that the development agenda challenges are met with appropriate impact and in conjunction with all stakeholders;

17. *Notes* that, while a solid foundation for capacity-building in information and communications technology has been laid in many areas with regard to building the information society, there is still a need for continuing efforts to address the ongoing challenges, especially for developing countries and the least developed countries, and draws attention to the positive impact of broadened capacity development that involves institutions, organizations and entities dealing with information and communications technologies and Internet governance issues;

18. *Recognizes* the need to focus on capacity development policies and sustainable support to further enhance the impact of activities and initiatives at the national and local levels aimed at providing advice, services and support with a view to building an inclusive, people-centred and development-oriented information society;

19. *Notes* that topics continue to emerge, such as e-environmental applications and the contribution of information and communications technologies to early warning, mitigating climate change, social networking, virtualization and cloud computing and services, mobile Internet and mobile-based services, the protection of online privacy and the empowerment and protection, especially against cyberexploitation and abuse, of vulnerable groups of society, in particular children and young people;

20. *Reiterates* the importance of information and communications technology indicators as a monitoring and evaluation tool for measuring the digital divide among countries and within societies and in informing decision makers when formulating policies and strategies for social, cultural and economic development, and emphasizes that the standardization and harmonization of reliable and regularly updated indicators capturing the performance, efficiency, affordability and quality of goods and services is essential for implementing information and communications technology policies;

Internet governance

21. *Reaffirms* that the outcomes of the World Summit related to Internet governance, namely, the process towards enhanced cooperation and the convening of the Internet Governance Forum, are to be pursued by the Secretary-General through two distinct processes, and recognizes that the two processes may be complementary;

22. *Also reaffirms* paragraphs 34 to 37 and 67 to 72 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society;[26]

Enhanced cooperation

23. *Recognizes* the importance of enhanced cooperation in the future, to enable Governments, on an equal footing, to carry out their roles and responsibilities in international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, but not in the day-to-day technical and operational matters that do not impact on international public policy issues;

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[26] See A/60/687.

24. *Also recognizes* that the process towards enhanced cooperation, started by the Secretary-General, involving all relevant organizations by the end of the first quarter of 2006, will involve all stakeholders in their respective roles, will proceed as quickly as possible, consistent with legal process, and will be responsive to innovation; that relevant organizations should commence a process towards enhanced cooperation involving all stakeholders, proceeding as quickly as possible and being responsive to innovation; and that the same relevant organizations shall be requested to provide annual performance reports;

25. *Recalls* that, in its resolution 67/195, the General Assembly invited the Chair of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to establish a working group on enhanced cooperation to examine the mandate of the World Summit regarding enhanced cooperation as contained in the Tunis Agenda, through seeking, compiling and reviewing inputs from all Member States and all other stakeholders, and to make recommendations on how to fully implement that mandate, and requested the working group to report to the Commission at its seventeenth session, in 2014, as an input to the overall review of the outcomes of the World Summit;

26. *Also recalls* that, in its resolution 67/195, the General Assembly requested the Chair of the Commission to ensure that the working group on enhanced cooperation has balanced representation between Governments, from the five regional groups of the Commission, and invitees from all other stakeholders, namely, the private sector, civil society, technical and academic communities and intergovernmental and international organizations, drawn equally from developing and developed countries;

27. *Notes* the conclusion of the first meeting of the Working Group on Enhanced Cooperation, convened by the Chair of the Working Group in Geneva on 30 and 31 May 2013, also notes that a questionnaire will be issued to gather substantive inputs from all stakeholders and that the next meeting will be held from 6 to 8 November 2013, and takes note of the report on the progress made in that regard;

Internet Governance Forum

28. *Recognizes* the importance of the Internet Governance Forum and its mandate as a forum for multi-stakeholder dialogue on various matters, as reflected in paragraph 72 of the Tunis Agenda, including discussion on public policy issues related to key elements of Internet governance;

29. *Also recognizes* that national and regional Internet Governance Forum initiatives have emerged, taking place in all regions and addressing Internet governance issues of relevance and priority to the organizing country or region;

30. *Recalls* General Assembly resolution 67/195, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit, as part of his annual reporting on the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit, information on the progress made in the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Working Group on Improvements to the Internet Governance Forum of the Commission,[27] in particular on enhancing participation of developing countries;

31. *Notes* the seventh meeting of the Internet Governance Forum, held in Baku from 6 to 9 November 2012 under the main theme, entitled "Internet governance for sustainable human, economic and social development", and hosted by the Government of Azerbaijan;

32. *Welcomes* the eighth meeting of the Internet Governance Forum, to be hosted by the Government of Indonesia and scheduled to take place in Nusa Dua, Bali, from 22 to 25 October 2013, and notes that the preparation process for the meeting has taken into consideration recommendations from the report of the Working Group on Improvements to the Internet Governance Forum;

The road ahead[28]

33. *Urges* United Nations entities still not actively cooperating in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit through the United Nations system to take the necessary steps and commit to a

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[27] A/67/65-E/2012/48 and Corr.1.

[28] See also the summary of the report of the Commission on its sixteenth session (*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2013, Supplement No. 11* and corrigendum (E/2013/31 and Corr.1)).

people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented information society and to catalyse the attainment of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration;[29]

34. *Calls upon* all stakeholders to keep the goal of bridging the digital divide, in its different forms, an area of priority concern, to put into effect sound strategies that contribute to the development of e-government and to continue to focus on pro-poor information and communications technology policies and applications, including access to broadband at the grass-roots level, with a view to narrowing the digital divide among and within countries;

35. *Urges* all stakeholders to prioritize the development of innovative approaches that will stimulate the provision of universal access to affordable broadband infrastructure for developing countries and the use of relevant broadband services in order to ensure the development of an inclusive, development-oriented and people-centred information society, and to minimize the digital divide;

36. *Calls upon* international and regional organizations to continue to assess and report on a regular basis on the universal accessibility of nations to information and communications technologies, with the aim of creating equitable opportunities for the growth of the information and communications technology sectors of developing countries;

37. *Urges* all countries to make concrete efforts to fulfil their commitments under the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development;[30]

38. *Calls upon* United Nations organizations and other relevant organizations and forums, in accordance with the outcomes of the World Summit, to periodically review and modify the methodologies for information and communications technology indicators, taking into account different levels of development and national circumstances, and therefore:

(*a*) Notes with appreciation the work of the Partnership on Measuring Information and Communications Technology for Development;

(*b*) Encourages Member States to respond to the survey on the objectives, goals and targets of the Plan of Action adopted by the World Summit at its first phase, held in Geneva in 2003,[31] which will be conducted between July and September 2013 by the Partnership on Measuring Information and Communications Technology for Development, so as to contribute to its final assessment report on the achievement of the World Summit targets, to be issued in 2014 on the occasion of the event coordinated by the International Telecommunication Union entitled "WSIS+10 High-level Event", to be held in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, in April 2014;

(*c*) Notes the holding, in Bangkok, from 25 to 27 September 2012, of the tenth World Telecommunication/Information and Communications Technology Indicators Meeting, which enhanced the capacity of Governments in the collection of relevant data at the national level on information and communications technologies;

(*d*) Encourages Member States to collect relevant data at the national level on information and communications technologies, so as to be able to respond satisfactorily to surveys such as the World Summit targets survey, to share information about country case studies and to collaborate with other countries in capacity-building exchange programmes;

(*e*) Encourages United Nations organizations and other relevant organizations and forums to promote assessment of the impact of information and communications technologies on poverty and in key sectors to identify the knowledge and skills needed to boost impacts;

(*f*) Calls upon international development partners to provide financial support to further facilitate capacity-building and technical assistance in developing countries;

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[29] General Assembly resolution 55/2.

[30] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18–22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[31] See A/C.2/59/3, annex.

39. *Invites* the international community to make voluntary contributions to the special trust fund established by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to support the review and assessment work of the Commission regarding follow-up to the World Summit, while acknowledging with appreciation the financial support provided by the Governments of Finland and Switzerland to this fund;

40. *Urges* the Secretary-General to ensure the continued functioning of the Internet Governance Forum and its structures, in preparation for the eighth meeting of the Forum, to be held in Nusa Dua from 22 to 25 October 2013, as well as future meetings of the Forum, taking into account the recommendations contained in the report of the Working Group on Improvements to the Internet Governance Forum;

41. *Recalls* paragraph 111 of the Tunis Agenda, in which the General Assembly was requested to make an overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit in 2015, and paragraph 106 of the Tunis Agenda, according to which the World Summit implementation and follow-up should be an integral part of the United Nations integrated follow-up to major United Nations conferences;

42. *Also recalls* paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 67/195, in which the Assembly reaffirmed its role in the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit, to be held by the end of 2015, as recognized in paragraph 111 of the Tunis Agenda, and decided to consider the modalities for the review process by the end of 2013;

43. *Recommends* that, consistent with the World Summit process and subject to the decision by the General Assembly, an appropriate preparatory process should be launched, drawing from the experience of the two phases of the World Summit;

44. *Notes* the role of the Commission, set forth in Council resolution 2006/46, in assisting the Council as the focal point in the system-wide follow-up, in particular the review and assessment of progress made in implementing the outcomes of the World Summit;

45. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report on the stocktaking of activities related to the World Summit, which serves as one of the valuable tools for assisting with the follow-up, beyond the conclusion of the Tunis phase of the World Summit;

46. *Reiterates* the importance of sharing best practices at the global level, and, while recognizing excellence in the implementation of the projects and initiatives that further the goals of the World Summit, encourages all stakeholders to nominate their projects for the annual World Summit Project Prizes as an integral part of the World Summit stocktaking process, while taking note of the report on the World Summit success stories;

47. *Requests* the Commission to collect inputs from all facilitators and stakeholders and to organize, during its seventeenth session, in 2014, a substantive discussion on the progress made in the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit, and to report thereon, through the Council, to the General Assembly as it makes an overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit in 2015;

48. *Also requests* the Commission to submit, after its eighteenth session, the results of its 10-year review of progress made in the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit, through the Council, to the General Assembly as it makes an overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit in 2015;

49. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission, on a yearly basis, a report on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the present resolution as well as in the other Council resolutions on the assessment of the quantitative and qualitative progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit;

50. *Emphasizes* the importance of promoting an inclusive information society, with particular attention to bridging the digital and broadband divide, taking into account considerations of gender and culture, as well as youth and other underrepresented groups;

51. *Takes note* of and encourages Member States to promote the first Global Youth Summit organized by the International Telecommunication Union, to be held in Costa Rica from 9 to 11 September 2013 and which aims to empower young people as the key contributors towards building the information society and widening opportunities and innovations;

52. *Welcomes* the offer by the Government of Egypt to host, in Sharm el-Sheikh, in April 2014, the event coordinated by the International Telecommunication Union entitled "WSIS+10 High-level Event", which will address the review of the progress made in the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit, taking into account the modalities of the overall review that will be set out in the resolution to be adopted by the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session, in consultation with the Commission and all relevant United Nations agencies.

41st plenary meeting
22 July 2013

2013/10. Science, technology and innovation for development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the role of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development as the United Nations torch-bearer for science, technology and innovation for development,

Recognizing also the critical role and contribution of science, technology and innovation in building and maintaining national competitiveness in the global economy, addressing global challenges and realizing sustainable development,

Recognizing further the seminal role that information and communications technologies play in promoting and empowering science, technology and innovation for development,

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[32] in which it was recognized that science and technology, including information and communications technologies, are vital for the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, and reaffirming the commitments contained therein,

Recalling also that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development is the secretariat of the Commission,

Recalling further the work of the Commission on science, technology and engineering for innovation and capacity-building in education and research and on development-oriented policies for a socioeconomically inclusive information society, including policies relating to access, infrastructure and an enabling environment,

Recognizing that local and indigenous culture and knowledge accumulated through the centuries are crucial in solving local problems,

Recognizing also that it is necessary to develop new business models which are accountable and facilitate scale-up of technological innovation that reaches beneficiaries,

Noting that geographic information systems and geospatial tools and analysis provide important applications in urban planning and monitoring,

Recognizing that the General Assembly, in its resolution 66/211 of 22 December 2011 on science and technology for development, encouraged the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue to undertake science, technology and innovation policy reviews, with a view to assisting developing countries and countries with economies in transition in identifying the measures that are needed to integrate science, technology and innovation policies into their national development strategies,

Taking note with appreciation of the high-quality science, technology and innovation policy review prepared by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for the Dominican Republic, and welcoming the next science, technology and innovation policy reviews, planned for Oman, Thailand and Viet Nam,

Recalling Economic and Social Council decision 2011/235 of 26 July 2011 providing for the extension, until 2015, of the mandate of the Gender Advisory Board of the Commission, as well as General Assembly resolutions 66/129 of 19 December 2011, 66/211 and 66/216 of 22 December 2011 addressing, respectively, the improvement of the situation of women in rural areas, barriers to equal access for women and girls to science and technology, and the integration of a gender perspective into development policies and programmes,

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[32] General Assembly resolution 60/1.

Welcoming the work of the Commission on its two current priority themes, "Science, technology and innovation for sustainable cities and peri-urban communities" and "Internet broadband for an inclusive digital society",

Recognizing that collaborative learning, cooperation and exchange of best practices are central to innovation, technology transfer and entrepreneurship and involve absorptive and productive capacity-building at the individual and the organizational levels,

Recognizing also that, although rapid industrialization in developing countries is increasing the standard of living for many by offering employment opportunities and services for a better life, it has not been inclusive and has created several cross-sectoral challenges for urban governance, including imbalances in the quality of life and other social issues,

Noting that cities are centres of innovation and that the growth and development of countries as a whole will depend largely on the success, habitability and sustainability of their cities,

Noting also that the challenges faced by cities and peri-urban communities in developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island States, differ widely from those of developed countries and require special analysis in the context of science, technology and innovation interventions,

Recognizing that science, technology and innovation can help to achieve sustainable urban development through the application of high, low, new and emerging technologies, taking into account innovative approaches to urban planning and institutional innovation, while accounting for the economic, environmental, cultural and social dimensions of urbanization,

Recognizing also that science, technology and innovation are necessary for sustainable urban development, to provide affordable solutions to mitigate the impact of climate change on vulnerable urban populations,

Recognizing further the critical role of institutional reforms, financing and public-private partnerships, in addition to science, technology and innovation, in finding solutions to challenges related to sustainable urbanization,

Noting that architecture and engineering go hand in hand when planning, designing, building, retrofitting and maintaining cities, are holistic, inclusive and mindful of specific requirements of all people, male and female, and ultimately provide places where people can live comfortably,

Noting also the activities of Study Group 5 of the International Telecommunication Union to address environmental dimensions of information and communications technologies in cities and the establishment, by the International Telecommunication Union, of the Focus Group on Smart Sustainable Cities to define the role of information and communications technologies in cities that aim to be environmentally sustainable,

Noting further that the global report of the Broadband Commission for Digital Development on the state of broadband in 2012 and achieving digital inclusion for all is of relevance to sustainable cities and peri-urban communities,

Decides to make the following recommendations for consideration by national Governments, the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development:

(*a*) Governments, individually and collectively, are encouraged to take into account the findings of the Commission and to consider taking the following actions:

(i) Establish governance mechanisms that facilitate innovative, integrated and multidisciplinary urban and peri-urban community planning, with urban projects to include targeted end users and participation from relevant departments responsible for spatial planning, housing, water supply, energy supply, mobility, communications, health and sanitation, education and skills training, waste management, environmental protection, security and disaster resilience;

(ii) Put in place regulatory frameworks, at the national, regional and local levels, that mainstream issues of sustainability into urban projects and support business models that scale innovative solutions;

(iii) Invite local governments to establish public-private partnerships for mutual benefit, including to support higher education and vocational training in skills needed for an augmented urban workforce;

(iv) Encourage the integration of information and communications technologies into the infrastructure of cities, where appropriate, to increase the efficiency of services, food supply and mobility, to provide for the safety, security and productivity of citizens and to reduce environmental impacts;

(v) Encourage municipalities to join national and international networks for cooperation to learn from best practices in cities of other regions and countries;

(vi) Provide support for collaborative research involving universities and municipaities on the socioeconomic impact of urbanization, in order to support informed public policies;

(vii) Use information and communications technology-based simulation tools that estimate future requirements in terms of food, water, energy, housing, transport and other services, such as education, health, sanitation, waste management, communication and security, in expanding urban areas, also taking into account the estimated growth of income for planning purposes;

(viii) Establish regional expansion plans that take into account the estimated demand for basic services and infrastructure of growing populations in cities and surrounding peri-urban and rural zones;

(ix) Promote the adoption of urban agriculture technologies as a means to supplement income and food supply;

(x) Also promote technologies and business models that scale affordable, resource-efficient housing for lower-income groups living in slums, as well as new inhabitants of urban areas;

(xi) Explore potential bilateral, regional and multilateral cooperation, especially between municipalities and other types of local government, on improving the resilience of cities and peri-urban areas against natural disasters and the impacts of climate change, for example, with the help of early warning systems;

(*b*) The Commission and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development are encouraged:

(i) With respect to the Commission, to continue its role as a torch-bearer for innovation, to provide high-level advice to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly on relevant science, technology and engineering for innovation issues, to raise awareness among policymakers about the process of innovation and to identify particular opportunities for developing countries to benefit from such innovation, with special attention being placed on new trends in innovation that can offer novel possibilities for developing countries, especially for local governments, small and medium enterprises and individual entrepreneurs;

(ii) To provide a forum for building repositories of best practices, successful local innovation models, case studies and experience on the use of science, technology and engineering for innovation, in symbiotic relationship with information and communications technologies, for sustainability, management of services, and solutions for challenges in key urban sectors in developing countries, considering the special requirements of least developed countries and small island States;

(iii) To raise awareness among urban policymakers about the role of science, technology and engineering for innovation, and of information and communications technologies, in facilitating integrated regional planning, spatial design, sustainable resource consumption, and efficient management of services in cities and peri-urban communities, in a gender-sensitive manner;

(iv) To establish a systematic approach for strategy development related to science, technology and engineering for innovation, including harmonized norms and definitions;

(v) With respect to the Commission and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to enhance treatment of information and communications technologies as an integral, empowering asset for science, technology and engineering for innovation within science, technology and innovation policy reviews;

(vi) To proactively seek funding for the expansion of science, technology and innovation policy reviews and their implementation in close cooperation with United Nations-related agencies and international organizations;

(vii) To plan for periodic updates on progress made in countries for which science, technology and innovation policy reviews have been performed and to invite those countries to report to the Commission on progress made, lessons learned and challenges encountered in implementation of recommendations;

(viii) To encourage the Gender Advisory Board of the Commission to provide inputs to the policy deliberations and documentation of the Commission, to report on progress at the annual sessions of the Commission and to better integrate gender perspectives into science, technology and innovation policy reviews, where appropriate;

(ix) To highlight the importance of the work of the Commission related to the implementation of and follow-up to the areas of science, technology and innovation and information and communications technologies related to the Millennium Development Goals and in the post-2015 development agenda, with the Chair of the Commission to report to appropriate Council reviews and meetings, including those related to the Millennium Development Goals review process and the post-2015 development agenda-setting;

(*c*) The international community is encouraged:

(i) To explore innovative financing models as a means to facilitate investments in replicating science, technology and innovation-based solutions to pressing societal challenges and infrastructural needs for sustainable development, including the management of cities and peri-urban communities in developing countries;

(ii) To establish science, technology and innovation platforms such as open repositories to share and access knowledge, information, experiences and best practices involving technology developments that address the particular urbanization needs and challenges of developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island States;

(iii) To harness information and communications technologies and related social and scientific networks to foster "brain circulation" and the global knowledge society;

(iv) To facilitate university-to-university collaborations involving students and faculty exchanges, two-way mobility and cooperative research aimed primarily at increasing science, technology and innovation capacities and the cross-border and transregional circulation of knowledge for sustainable development;

(v) To nurture joint collaborations on capacity-building of science, technology and innovation human resources and global research infrastructure.

41st plenary meeting
22 July 2013

2013/11. Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 2011/19 of 26 July 2011,

Having considered the report of the Executive Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS,[33]

Underscoring the importance of the Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: Intensifying our Efforts to Eliminate HIV and AIDS, adopted at the high-level meeting on HIV and AIDS of the General Assembly on 10 June 2011,[34] as a key reference for the 2011–2015 Strategy: Getting to Zero of the Joint Programme,

Recalling the 2011–2015 Strategy: Getting to Zero of the Joint Programme,

Welcoming the progress made in preventing new HIV infections among adults, adolescents and youth and progress towards the goal of eliminating new infections among children and keeping their mothers alive,

Expressing deep concern that, despite the progress made, critical challenges remain, namely, new infections in many countries and regions are on the rise, HIV prevention efforts are inadequately resourced and insufficiently implemented, and access to HIV prevention, diagnosis, treatment and care in low- and middle-income countries is yet to be brought to scale,

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[33] E/2013/62.

[34] General Assembly resolution 65/277, annex.

Noting with appreciation the unprecedented reporting on progress by 186 Member States, providing the most comprehensive overview to date of the response at the country level,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Executive Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS;[33]

2. *Urges* the Joint Programme to continue to support the full and effective implementation of the 2011 Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: Intensifying our Efforts to Eliminate HIV and AIDS;[34]

3. *Also urges* the Joint Programme, while implementing the 2011–2015 Strategy: Getting to Zero, to continue to support Governments in strengthening their national responses to the epidemic in accordance with their specific epidemiological situation, national contexts and priorities, while taking into due account the 2011 Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS;

4. *Encourages* Governments, the United Nations system, civil society, local communities, families and the private sector to scale up efforts on an urgent basis to achieve the goals and targets contained in the 2011 Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS and to fulfil the unfinished Millennium Development Goals that are relevant to HIV/AIDS, in particular Goal 6, including through sharing best practices and strengthening the capacities of developing countries;

5. *Recognizes* the importance of promoting international cooperation to support countries which are not on track to achieve the Millennium Development Goals that are relevant to HIV/AIDS, in particular Goal 6, by 2015;

6. *Acknowledges* the urgent need to close the AIDS resource gap, encourages countries to scale up their domestic funding for the HIV and AIDS response, and appeals to international donors to renew their commitments to and solidarity with the response, while ensuring value for money in the response;

7. *Stresses* the importance of ensuring that the HIV and AIDS response continues to be an important element of the post-2015 United Nations development agenda and of advocating for the inclusion of targets under relevant goals towards achieving zero new HIV infections, zero AIDS-related deaths and zero discrimination;

8. *Recognizes* the value of the lessons learned from the global HIV and AIDS response for the post-2015 development agenda, including the lessons learned from the unique approach of the Joint Programme;

9. *Also recognizes* that the Joint Programme offers the United Nations a useful example, to be considered, as appropriate, as a way to enhance strategic coherence, coordination, results-based focus and country-level impact, based on national contexts and priorities, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 67/226 of 21 December 2012 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Economic and Social Council, at its substantive session of 2015, a report prepared by the Executive Director of the Joint Programme in collaboration with its co-sponsors and other relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, on progress made in implementing a coordinated response by the United Nations system to the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

41st plenary meeting
22 July 2013

2013/12. United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the political declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases, adopted on 19 September 2011,[35] which reaffirmed the leadership and coordination role of the World Health Organization in promoting and monitoring global action against non-communicable diseases in relation to the work of other United Nations agencies, development banks and other regional and international organizations and which also called upon United Nations system agencies, funds and programmes, the international institutions, development banks and other key international organizations to work together in a coordinated manner to support national efforts to prevent and control non-communicable diseases, and recalling the first Global Ministerial Conference on Healthy Lifestyles and Non-communicable Disease Control, organized by the Russian Federation and the World Health Organization, held in Moscow on 28 and 29 April 2011,

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[35] General Assembly resolution 66/2, annex.

Acknowledging that the global burden and threat of non-communicable diseases, principally cardiovascular diseases, cancer, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes, which are linked to four main risk factors, namely, tobacco use, harmful use of alcohol, an unhealthy diet and lack of physical activity, constitute one of the major challenges for the economic and social development of many Member States and may lead to increasing inequalities within and between countries and populations,

Reaffirming the importance of strengthened international cooperation for enhancing the capacities of developing countries for the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases,

Reaffirming also the leading role of the World Health Organization as the primary specialized agency for health, including its roles and functions with regard to health policy, in accordance with its mandate,

Welcoming the adoption by the sixty-sixth World Health Assembly of resolution 66.10 of 27 May 2013[36] endorsing the Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases 2013–2020, which provides a road map and a menu of policy options for all Member States and other stakeholders to take coordinated and coherent action, at all levels, from the local to the global, to attain the nine voluntary global targets, including that of a 25 per cent relative reduction in premature mortality from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases by 2025,

Recalling that, in resolution 66.10, the World Health Assembly urged Member States to recommend that the Economic and Social Council, before the end of 2013, consider the proposal for a United Nations task force on non-communicable diseases, which would coordinate the activities of the United Nations organizations in the implementation of the Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases 2013–2020, would be convened and led by the World Health Organization and would report to the Council, incorporating the work of the Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Task Force on Tobacco Control, while ensuring that tobacco control continues to be duly addressed and prioritized in the new task force mandate,

Recognizing that the current work of the Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Task Force on Tobacco Control, constituted upon the request of the Council in 1999, is aimed at supporting accelerated implementation by parties to the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control,[37] including through adopted technical guidelines, and further integrating the aims of the Convention within the actions undertaken in the context of the implementation of the political declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Task Force on Tobacco Control,[38]

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases by expanding the mandate[39] of the existing Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Task Force on Tobacco Control, with this Task Force to be convened and led by the World Health Organization, to report to the Economic and Social Council through the Secretary-General and to incorporate the work of the Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Task Force on Tobacco Control, including the work to support the accelerated implementation by parties to the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control;[37]

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[36] World Health Organization, document WHA66/2013/REC/1.

[37] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2302, No. 41032.

[38] E/2013/61.

[39] See resolutions 1993/79, 1994/47, 1995/62, 1999/56, 2004/62, 2010/8 and 2012/4.

2. *Decides* that the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases will coordinate the activities of the relevant United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations to support the realization of the commitments made by Heads of State and Government in the political declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases,[35] in particular through the implementation of the World Health Organization Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases 2013–2020;

3. *Urges* all members of the existing Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Task Force on Tobacco Control[40] and other United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations to contribute, within their respective mandates, as appropriate, to the activities of the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close collaboration with the Director General of the World Health Organization, and in full consultation with Member States through the World Health Organization, to develop the terms of reference for the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases, incorporating, but not limited to, the work of the Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Task Force on Tobacco Control and the current work of the secretariat of the World Health Organization to develop a division of tasks and responsibilities, as exemplified in appendix 4 to the World Health Organization Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases 2013–2020, and also requests the Secretary-General to include the terms of reference in his report on the implementation of the present resolution for the consideration of the Council at its substantive session of 2014.

41st plenary meeting
22 July 2013

2013/13. Calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its decision 281 (LXIII) of 4 August 1977 to adopt, on a regular basis, a biennial cycle of meetings which would correspond to the programme budget cycle, for better administrative control,

Recalling also its decision 1988/103 of 5 February 1988 to invite the Committee on Conferences to review the provisional biennial calendar of conferences and meetings of the Economic and Social Council and submit, as appropriate, its recommendations thereon to the Council,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 66/233 of 24 December 2011, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to propose, at its sixty-seventh session, a comprehensive review of conference servicing highlighting any duplications and redundancies, with a view to identifying innovative ideas, potential synergies and other cost-saving measures, without compromising the quality of its services,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 67/237 of 24 December 2012, in which the Assembly concurred with the observations contained in paragraph 13 of the report of the Secretary-General on the pattern of conferences[41] regarding the biennial calendar of meetings of the Economic and Social Council,

1. *Decides* to approve the provisional calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields for 2014 and 2015;[42]

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[40] World Health Organization, secretariat of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, International Atomic Energy Agency, International Civil Aviation Organization, International Labour Organization, International Monetary Fund, International Telecommunication Union, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, United Nations Environment Programme, United Nations Fund for International Partnerships, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, United Nations Population Fund, World Bank, World Customs Organization, World Intellectual Property Organization and World Trade Organization.

[41] A/67/127 and Corr.1.

[42] E/2013/L.6.

2. *Also decides* to consider at a later date the necessity of reviewing its provisional biennial calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields, in the light of the ongoing intergovernmental consultations on the further strengthening of the Economic and Social Council.

41st plenary meeting
22 July 2013

2013/14. United Nations System Staff College in Turin, Italy

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 54/228 of 22 December 1999, 55/207 of 20 December 2000, 55/258 of 14 June 2001, 55/278 of 12 July 2001, 58/224 of 23 December 2003 and 60/214 of 22 December 2005,

Recalling also its resolutions 2009/10 of 27 July 2009 and 2011/10 of 22 July 2011,

Reaffirming the role of the United Nations System Staff College as an institution for system-wide knowledge management, training and continuous learning for the staff of the United Nations system, in particular in the areas of economic and social development, peace and security and internal management,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[43] submitted pursuant to paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 60/214,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[43]

2. *Welcomes* the progress made by the United Nations System Staff College, over the past two years, in providing high-quality learning and training to the United Nations system;

3. *Encourages* the Staff College in its continued efforts to consolidate its central role in inter-agency learning, training and knowledge-sharing, in the light of the current efforts to strengthen United Nations system-wide coherence and increase the effectiveness of the system and staff capacity in key areas;

4. *Welcomes* the increased capacity of the Staff College as a catalyst for inter-agency collaboration and partnership efforts in training and learning;

5. *Notes with appreciation* the progress made by the Staff College in ensuring its sustainability, including through the increase in self-generated resources;

6. *Calls upon* all organizations of the United Nations system to make full and effective use of the services provided by the Staff College;

7. *Encourages* Member States to continue to support the Staff College by recognizing its unique inter-agency mandate and its important role in fostering system-wide coherence and strategic leadership.

43rd plenary meeting
23 July 2013

2013/15. Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 2004/52 of 23 July 2004, 2005/46 of 27 July 2005, 2006/10 of 26 July 2006, 2007/13 of 25 July 2007, 2008/10 of 23 July 2008, 2009/4 of 23 July 2009, 2010/28 of 23 July 2010 and 2012/21 of 26 July 2012 and its decisions 2004/322 of 11 November 2004, 2009/211 of 20 April 2009, 2009/267 of 15 December 2009, 2011/207 of 17 February 2011, 2011/211 of 26 April 2011, 2011/268 of 28 July 2011 and 2013/209 of 15 February 2013,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti[44] and the recommendations contained therein;

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[43] E/2013/57.

[44] E/2013/90.

2. *Notes* the political, economic and rule of law progress made since the devastating earthquake of 12 January 2010, and welcomes the support provided by the international community to this process;

3. *Commends* the ongoing implementation of the Strategic Plan for the Development of Haiti by the Haitian authorities, and looks forward to continued support from donors and other partners, including the United Nations system and the international financial institutions, in connection with the implementation of this Plan;

4. *Welcomes* the External Aid Coordination Framework for the Development of Haiti, established as a platform to strengthen mutual accountability between the Haitian authorities and the donor community, and calls for its operationalization and full use by all relevant actors;

5. *Calls upon* donors to fulfil their commitments in support of the reconstruction and development of Haiti, in line with priorities set by the Government, and to respond to the call to fund the Humanitarian Action Plan for Haiti 2013, and expresses support for the continued effective involvement of the Government in preventing delays in the execution of already approved projects;

6. *Invites* donors to align their efforts with the Plan for the Elimination of Cholera in Haiti and to provide the necessary financial resources for its implementation;

7. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti until the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council in July 2014, with the purpose of following closely and providing advice on the long-term development strategy of Haiti to promote socioeconomic recovery, reconstruction and stability, with particular attention to the need to ensure coherence and sustainability in international support for Haiti, based on the long-term national development priorities, building upon the Strategic Plan for the Development of Haiti, and stressing the need to avoid overlap and duplication with respect to existing mechanisms;

8. *Expresses its satisfaction* to the Secretary-General for the support provided to the Advisory Group, and requests him to continue to support the activities of the Group adequately and within existing resources;

9. *Requests* the Advisory Group, in accomplishing its mandate, to continue to cooperate with the Secretary-General and his Special Representative for Haiti and Head of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti, the United Nations Development Group, relevant United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies, the international financial institutions, regional organizations and institutions, including the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Organization of American States, the Caribbean Community and the Inter-American Development Bank, and other major stakeholders, and in this regard welcomes the continuation of the dialogue between the members of the Advisory Group and the Organization of American States;

10. *Also requests* the Advisory Group to submit a report on its work, with recommendations, as appropriate, to the Council for its consideration at its substantive session of 2014.

44th plenary meeting
23 July 2013

2013/16. Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming its agreed conclusions 1997/2 of 18 July 1997 on mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system,[45] and recalling its resolutions 1998/43 of 31 July 1998, 2001/41 of 26 July 2001, 2002/23 of 24 July 2002, 2003/49 of 24 July 2003, 2004/4 of 7 July 2004, 2005/31 of 26 July 2005, 2006/36 of 27 July 2006, 2007/33 of 27 July 2007, 2008/34 of 25 July 2008, 2009/12 of 28 July 2009, 2010/29 of 23 July 2010, 2011/6 of 14 July 2011 and 2012/24 of 27 July 2012,

Reaffirming also the commitments to gender equality and the advancement of women made at the Millennium Summit,[46] the 2005 World Summit,[47] the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium

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[45] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/52/3/Rev.1), chap. IV, sect. A, para. 4.

[46] See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

[47] See General Assembly resolution 60/1.

Development Goals,[48] the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development[49] and other major United Nations summits, conferences and special sessions, and reaffirming further that their full, effective and accelerated implementation is integral to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Reaffirming further the commitment made at the 2005 World Summit to actively promote the mainstreaming of a gender perspective into the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and social spheres and to further undertake to strengthen the capabilities of the United Nations system in the area of gender,

Reaffirming that gender mainstreaming is a globally accepted strategy for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women and constitutes a critical strategy in the full, effective and accelerated implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action[50] and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century",[51]

Recalling General Assembly resolution 67/226 of 21 December 2012, entitled "Quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system", including in particular section III.D on gender equality and empowerment of women,

Recalling the section of General Assembly resolution 64/289 of 2 July 2010, entitled "Strengthening the institutional arrangements for support of gender equality and the empowerment of women",

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General,[52] and appreciates that it is the first report on gender mainstreaming to provide a systemic and comprehensive approach to data collection through the United Nations system;

2. *Also welcomes* the recommendations contained in the report, and calls for further and continued efforts to mainstream a gender perspective into all policies and programmes of the United Nations, in accordance with all relevant United Nations resolutions, in particular those of the Economic and Social Council;

3. *Stresses* that the Inter-agency Network on Women and Gender Equality constitutes a key forum for achieving more effective coordination, coherence and gender mainstreaming across the United Nations system and for the exchange and cross-fertilization of ideas and practical experiences on gender mainstreaming within the United Nations system, and looks forward to the continued implementation of the policy and strategy for gender mainstreaming within the United Nations system;

4. *Notes with appreciation* the important work of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) for more effective and coherent gender mainstreaming across the United Nations and its role in leading, coordinating and promoting accountability of the United Nations system in its work on gender equality and the empowerment of women, as established by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/289, and recognizes its role in assisting Member States upon their request;

5. *Requests* the United Nations system, including its agencies, funds and programmes, within their respective mandates, to accelerate mainstreaming the issue of gender in accordance with previous Economic and Social Council resolutions, in particular resolution 2008/34, and General Assembly resolutions 64/289 and 67/226, including mainstreaming a gender perspective into all operational mechanisms, inter alia, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and other development frameworks, ensuring that managers provide leadership and support, within the United Nations system, to advance gender mainstreaming, strengthening reporting, monitoring and evaluation so as to allow for system-wide assessment of progress in gender mainstreaming and using existing training resources, including institutions and infrastructure, to assist in the development and application of unified training modules and tools on gender mainstreaming;

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[48] See General Assembly resolution 65/1.

[49] See General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex.

[50] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4–15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[51] General Assembly resolution S-23/2, annex, and resolution S-23/3, annex.

[52] E/2013/71.

6. *Also requests* the United Nations system to continue and increase support to Member States, with their agreement and consent, in the implementation of national policies for the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of women, inter alia, by providing support and capacity development to national machineries for the advancement of women and related national entities;

7. *Welcomes* the roll-out of the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, under the leadership of UN-Women, and the use of reporting under it to inform the report of the Secretary-General on mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system, in order to provide the baseline for measuring the progress of the United Nation system on gender mainstreaming at the corporate level;

8. *Recognizes* that large gaps remain between policy and practice and that building United Nations staff capacities alone is not sufficient for the entire United Nations to meet its commitments and obligations with respect to gender mainstreaming;

9. *Encourages* the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination and senior managers to continue directing their attention to promoting gender mainstreaming in the United Nations system;

10. *Requests* the United Nations system, including its agencies, funds and programmes, within their respective organizational mandates, to continue working collaboratively to enhance and accelerate gender mainstreaming within the United Nations system including by:

(*a*) Continuing to roll out the System-wide Action Plan and reporting on progress made in its implementation, including of entity-specific remedial action plans, as a system-wide accountability mechanism for performance in gender mainstreaming;

(*b*) Prioritizing remedial action plans and investing in human and financial resources, as appropriate, to address the gaps identified through the System-wide Action Plan reporting towards meeting set standards;

(*c*) Supporting efforts by the governing bodies of United Nations entities to devote adequate attention to gender mainstreaming in their plans and activities;

(*d*) Ensuring that the various accountability mechanisms of the United Nations system provide for more coherent, accurate and effective monitoring, evaluation and reporting on gender equality results and common indicators on gender equality and the empowerment of women, and on the tracking of gender-related resource allocation and expenditure, including through the use of gender markers;

(*e*) Continuing to better align gender equality programming with national priorities across sectors, as requested by the Member State concerned, with the aim of mainstreaming gender perspectives into all legislation, policies and programmes;

(*f*) Strengthening the coordination of gender-responsive operational activities among entities of the United Nations system through existing coordination mechanisms at the country level and in partnership, where appropriate, with national stakeholders;

(*g*) Instituting greater accountability in evaluations conducted, inter alia, by United Nations country teams through the inclusion of gender perspectives in such evaluations;

(*h*) Expanding and strengthening the use by country teams, in the context of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, of the United Nations Development Group performance indicators on gender equality (gender scorecard), as a planning and reporting tool for assessing the effectiveness of gender mainstreaming;

(*i*) Substantially increasing the investment in and focus on outcomes and outputs relating to gender equality and the empowerment of women in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework programmes, including by strengthening the predictability of funding, broadening the donor base and increasing the flexibility of non-core resources;

(*j*) Acquiring appropriate technical expertise for gender mainstreaming into programme planning and implementation to ensure that gender dimensions are systematically addressed and, in this regard, drawing on the gender equality expertise available in the United Nations system, including at UN-Women, to assist in the preparation of United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks and other relevant programming frameworks;

(*k*) Collecting, analysing, disseminating and using accurate, reliable, comparable and relevant data, disaggregated by sex and age, in a regular and systematic manner, in order to guide country programming, to support the preparation of organization-wide and country-level documents, such as the strategic, programmatic and results-based frameworks and evaluations, and to continue to promote and refine their tools for measuring progress and impact;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2014 a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including on the promotion of accountability at both the national and the global levels and on progress made in the implementation of the System-wide Action Plan.

45th plenary meeting
24 July 2013

2013/17. Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General,[53]

Recalling the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[54] in particular paragraph 260 concerning Palestinian women and children, the Beijing Platform for Action, adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women,[55] and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century",[56]

Recalling also its resolution 2012/25 of 27 July 2012 and other relevant United Nations resolutions, including General Assembly resolution 57/337 of 3 July 2003 on the prevention of armed conflict and Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000 on women and peace and security,

Recalling further the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women[57] as it concerns the protection of civilian populations,

Recalling the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[58] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[58] and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[59] and reaffirming that these human rights instruments must be respected in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

Expressing deep concern about the grave situation of Palestinian women in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, resulting from the severe impact of the ongoing illegal Israeli occupation and all of its manifestations,

Expressing grave concern about the increased difficulties being faced by Palestinian women and girls living under Israeli occupation, including the continuation of home demolitions, evictions of Palestinians, the revocation of residency rights, arbitrary detention and imprisonment, and settler violence against Palestinian civilians, as well as high rates of poverty, unemployment, food insecurity, inadequate water supply, incidents of domestic violence and declining health, education and living standards, including the rising incidence of trauma and the decline in their psychological well-being, and expressing grave concern about the dire humanitarian crisis and the insecurity and instability on the ground in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, in particular in the Gaza Strip,

Deploring the dire economic and social conditions of Palestinian women and girls in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the systematic violation of their human rights resulting from the severe impact of ongoing illegal Israeli practices, including displacement and confiscation of land, particularly in connection with the construction and expansion of settlements and the wall, which continue to constitute a major obstacle to peace on the basis of the two-State solution, and the continued imposition of closures and restrictions on the movement of persons and goods, which have detrimentally affected their right to health care, including access of pregnant women to health services for antenatal care and safe delivery, education, employment, development and freedom of movement,

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[53] E/CN.6/2013/6.

[54] *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15–26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

[55] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4–15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[56] General Assembly resolution S-23/2, annex, and resolution S-23/3, annex.

[57] General Assembly resolution 48/104.

[58] See General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[59] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

Gravely concerned, in particular, about the critical socioeconomic and humanitarian situation in the Gaza Strip, including that resulting from Israeli military operations and the imposition of a blockade consisting of the prolonged closure of border crossings and severe restrictions on the movement of persons and goods, as well as the continued impeding of the reconstruction process by Israel, the occupying Power, which has detrimentally affected every aspect of the lives of the civilian population, especially women and children, in the Gaza Strip,

Stressing the importance of providing assistance, especially emergency assistance, to alleviate the dire socioeconomic and humanitarian situation being faced by Palestinian women and their families,

Emphasizing the importance of increasing the role of women in peacebuilding and decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and the peaceful resolution of conflicts as part of efforts to ensure the safety and well-being of all women in the region, and stressing the importance of their equal participation and involvement in all efforts for the achievement, maintenance and promotion of peace and security,

1. *Reaffirms* that the Israeli occupation remains the major obstacle for Palestinian women with regard to their advancement, self-reliance and integration into the development of their society, and stresses the importance of efforts to increase their role in decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and resolution and to ensure their equal participation and involvement in all efforts for the achievement, maintenance and promotion of peace and security;

2. *Calls upon* the international community, in this regard, to continue to provide urgently needed assistance, especially emergency assistance, and services in an effort to alleviate the dire humanitarian crisis being faced by Palestinian women and their families and to help in the reconstruction of relevant Palestinian institutions, with the integration of a gender perspective into all of its international assistance programmes, and commends the implementation of the August 2009 plan of the Palestinian Authority for constructing the institutions of an independent Palestinian State and the significant achievements made, as confirmed by international institutions, including the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the United Nations;

3. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, comply fully with the provisions and principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[60] the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 18 October 1907, the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[61] and all other relevant rules, principles and instruments of international law, including the International Covenants on Human Rights,[58] in order to protect the rights of Palestinian women and their families;

4. *Urges* the international community to continue to give special attention to the promotion and protection of the human rights of Palestinian women and girls and to intensify its measures to improve the difficult conditions being faced by Palestinian women and their families living under Israeli occupation;

5. *Calls upon* Israel to facilitate the return of all refugees and displaced Palestinian women and children to their homes and properties, in compliance with the relevant United Nations resolutions;

6. *Stresses* the urgent need for sustained and active international involvement, including by the Quartet, to support both parties in resuming, advancing and accelerating substantive and credible peace process negotiations for the achievement of a just, lasting and comprehensive peace settlement, on the basis of United Nations resolutions, the Quartet road map to a permanent two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict[62] and the Arab Peace Initiative adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at its fourteenth session;[63]

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[60] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

[61] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

[62] S/2003/529, annex.

[63] A/56/1026-S/2002/932, annex II, resolution 14/221.

7. *Requests* the Commission on the Status of Women to continue to monitor and take action with regard to the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[54] in particular paragraph 260 concerning Palestinian women and children, the Beijing Platform for Action[55] and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century";[56]

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to review the situation, to assist Palestinian women by all available means, including those set out in his report,[53] and to submit to the Commission on the Status of Women at its fifty-eighth session a report, including information provided by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

46th plenary meeting
24 July 2013

2013/18. Future organization and methods of work of the Commission on the Status of Women

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling that in its resolutions 1987/24 of 26 May 1987, 1990/15 of 24 May 1990, 1996/6 of 22 July 1996, 2001/4 of 24 July 2001, 2006/9 of 25 July 2006 and 2009/15 of 28 July 2009, the Council adopted multi-year programmes of work for a focused and thematic approach for the Commission on the Status of Women,

Recalling also that in its resolution 2009/15, the Council confirmed that the Commission should maintain its current working methods, as adopted by the Council in its resolution 2006/9, and should continue to keep its working methods under review,

Recalling further that in its resolution 2009/15, the Council decided that the Commission at its fifty-seventh session, in 2013, would discuss the possibility of conducting, in 2015, a review and appraisal of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action[64] and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century",[65]

Recalling that in its resolution 2009/15, the Council decided that at its fifty-seventh session the Commission would decide on priority themes for future sessions,

Recalling also its resolution 2012/30 of 27 July 2012, in which the Council called upon its functional commissions, the regional commissions and other subsidiary bodies, within their respective mandates, to provide coherent support to the Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of all major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social, environmental and related fields, and noting in this regard the ongoing review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 61/16 of 20 November 2006 on strengthening of the Council,

Reaffirming the central role of the Commission in the follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly,

Recognizing that the organization of work of the Commission should contribute to advancing and accelerating the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly at the local, national, regional and international levels, and in this regard stressing the need to further enhance the impact of the work of the Commission,

Recognizing also that the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly and the fulfilment of the obligations of States parties under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[66] are mutually reinforcing in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women,

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[64] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4–15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[65] General Assembly resolution S-23/2, annex, and resolution S-23/3, annex.

[66] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

Reaffirming that gender mainstreaming constitutes a critical strategy in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, and underlining the catalytic role of the Commission in promoting gender mainstreaming,

Recognizing the importance of civil society actors, including non-governmental organizations, in particular women's organizations, as well as national human rights institutions, where they exist, and all other relevant actors in advancing the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and their contribution to the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women and, in this respect, to the work of the Commission,

A. Methods of work of the Commission on the Status of Women

1. *Decides* that at its fifty-eighth session, in 2014, the Commission on the Status of Women should review the functioning of its methods of work, adopted by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 2006/9 and confirmed in its resolution 2009/15, with a view to further enhancing the impact of the work of the Commission;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission at its fifty-eighth session a report on ways and means to further enhance the impact of the work of the Commission;

B. Theme for 2015

3. *Decides* that at its fifty-ninth session, in 2015, the Commission will undertake a review and appraisal of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action[64] and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly,[65] including current challenges that affect the implementation of the Platform for Action and the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of women, as well as opportunities for strengthening gender equality and the empowerment of women in the post-2015 development agenda through the integration of a gender perspective;

4. *Calls upon* all States to undertake comprehensive national-level reviews of the progress made and challenges encountered in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, and encourages the regional commissions to undertake regional reviews so that the outcomes of intergovernmental processes at the regional level can feed into the 2015 review;

5. *Strongly encourages* Governments to continue to support the role and contribution of civil society, in particular non-governmental organizations and women's organizations, in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, and in this regard calls upon Governments to collaborate with relevant stakeholders at all levels of preparations for the 2015 review so as to benefit from their experience and expertise;

C. Themes for 2016 and beyond

6. *Decides* that at the sixtieth session of the Commission, in 2016:

(*a*) The priority theme will be "Women's empowerment and the link to sustainable development";

(*b*) The review theme will be "The elimination and prevention of all forms of violence against women and girls";

7. *Requests* the Commission at its sixtieth session to decide on its future multi-year programme of work;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission at its sixtieth session a report containing proposals on the Commission's priority themes for future sessions, bearing in mind the results of the ongoing review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 61/16 and Council resolution 2012/30.

46th plenary meeting
24 July 2013

2013/19. Conclusion of the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its decision 1993/207 of 12 February 1993, by which it established the Commission on Sustainable Development, and its subsequent relevant resolutions and decisions relating to the mandate of the Commission, *Recalling also* General Assembly resolution 47/191 of 22 December 1992 on the institutional arrangements to follow up the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

Pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 66/288 of 27 July 2012, entitled "The future we want", 67/203 of 21 December 2012 on the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development and 67/290 of 9 July 2013 on the format and organizational aspects of the high-level political forum on sustainable development,

1. *Requests* the Commission on Sustainable Development to conclude its work at its twentieth session, on 20 September 2013, which should be short and procedural, and to transmit its final report to the Economic and Social Council on that day;

2. *Decides* to abolish the Commission with effect from the conclusion of its twentieth session, on 20 September 2013.

46th plenary meeting
24 July 2013

2013/20. Report of the Committee for Development Policy

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 59/209 of 20 December 2004 and 67/221 of 21 December 2012, both on a smooth transition strategy for countries graduating from the category of least developed countries,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 65/280 of 17 June 2011, by which the Assembly endorsed the Istanbul Declaration[67] and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020,[68]

Recalling further its resolutions 1998/46 of 31 July 1998, 2011/20 of 27 July 2011 and 2012/32 of 27 July 2012,

Recalling its resolutions 2009/17 of 29 July 2009, 2010/34 of 23 July 2010 and 2011/44 of 5 December 2011 on the review of United Nations support for small island developing States,

Reiterating its conviction that no country graduating from the least developed country category should have its positive development disrupted or reversed, but that it should be able to continue and sustain its progress and development,

Noting the importance of adequate financing to address the challenges created by the adverse impacts of climate change on extremely vulnerable countries graduating from the least developed country category,

Recalling that, in its resolution 59/209, the General Assembly decided that graduation from the category of least developed countries becomes effective three years after the date on which the Assembly takes note of the recommendation of the Committee for Development Policy to graduate a country from the category and that, during the three-year period, the country remains in the category and maintains the advantages associated with membership of that category,

Bearing in mind the importance of maintaining stability in the criteria and in the application of the established procedures for inclusion in and graduation from the least developed country category so as to ensure the credibility of the process and, consequently, of the category of least developed countries, while giving due consideration to the specific challenges and vulnerabilities and the development needs of countries potentially graduating or being considered for graduation from the least developed country category,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Committee for Development Policy on its fifteenth session;[69]

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[67] *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9–13 May 2011* (A/CONF.219/7), chap. I.

[68] Ibid., chap. II.

[69] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2013, Supplement No. 13* (E/2013/33).

2. *Notes with appreciation* the work done by the Committee on science, technology and innovation for sustainable development, in accordance with the theme of the annual ministerial review of the Economic and Social Council in 2013, on addressing the vulnerabilities and development needs of small island developing States, on emerging issues in international development in the post-2015 era and on the guidelines on reporting requirements for a smooth transition from the least developed country category;

3. *Requests* the Committee, at its sixteenth session, to examine and make recommendations on the theme chosen by the Council for the annual ministerial review to be held during the high-level segment of its substantive session of 2014;

4. *Also requests* the Committee to monitor the development progress of countries graduated from the category of least developed countries, in accordance with paragraph 21 of General Assembly resolution 67/221;

5. *Further requests* the Committee to monitor the development progress of countries graduating from the category of least developed countries and to include its findings in its annual report to the Council;

6. *Endorses* the recommendations contained in chapter V of the report of the Committee as a further clarification of the guidelines on the additional reporting procedures by which, as invited by the General Assembly in its resolution 67/221, graduating and graduated countries report on the preparation and implementation of their smooth transition strategy, in order to enhance the transparency of those reporting procedures;

7. *Welcomes* the decision by the General Assembly to take note of the decisions of the Council regarding the graduation of countries from the category of least developed countries, as well as the inclusion of countries in that category, at the first session of the Assembly following the adoption of such decisions by the Council;

8. *Recalls* the recommendation of the Committee that Tuvalu be graduated from the category of least developed countries, and decides to defer the consideration of this issue, on an exceptional basis, to its substantive session of 2015, allowing the Council an opportunity for further consideration of the particular challenges that Tuvalu faces;

9. *Reiterates its satisfaction* at the increased frequency of interaction between the Council and the Committee, and encourages the Chair of the Committee and, as necessary, other Committee members to continue this practice, as specified in Council resolution 2011/20, within existing resources and as appropriate.

46th plenary meeting
24 July 2013

2013/21. Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling recent resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council highlighting the fundamental importance of official statistics for the national and global development agenda,[70]

Bearing in mind the critical role of high-quality official statistical information in analysis and informed policy decision-making in support of sustainable development, peace and security, as well as for mutual knowledge and trade among the States and peoples of an increasingly connected world, demanding openness and transparency,

Bearing in mind also that the essential trust of the public in the integrity of official statistical systems and its confidence in statistics depend to a large extent on respect for the fundamental values and principles that are the basis of any society seeking to understand itself and to respect the rights of its members and, in this context, that the professional independence and accountability of statistical agencies are crucial,

Stressing that, in order to be effective, the fundamental values and principles that govern statistical work have to be guaranteed by legal and institutional frameworks and respected at all political levels and by all stakeholders in national statistical systems,

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[70] These include General Assembly resolution 64/267 on World Statistics Day and Economic and Social Council resolutions 2005/13 on the 2010 World Population and Housing Census Programme and 2006/6 on strengthening statistical capacity.

Endorses the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, set out below as adopted by the Statistical Commission in 1994[71] and reaffirmed in 2013,[72] and recommends them to the General Assembly for endorsement:

Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

Principle 1. Official statistics provide an indispensable element in the information system of a democratic society, serving the Government, the economy and the public with data about the economic, demographic, social and environmental situation. To this end, official statistics that meet the test of practical utility are to be compiled and made available on an impartial basis by official statistical agencies to honour citizens' entitlement to public information.

Principle 2. To retain trust in official statistics, the statistical agencies need to decide according to strictly professional considerations, including scientific principles and professional ethics, on the methods and procedures for the collection, processing, storage and presentation of statistical data.

Principle 3. To facilitate a correct interpretation of the data, the statistical agencies are to present information according to scientific standards on the sources, methods and procedures of the statistics.

Principle 4. The statistical agencies are entitled to comment on erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics.

Principle 5. Data for statistical purposes may be drawn from all types of sources, be they statistical surveys or administrative records. Statistical agencies are to choose the source with regard to quality, timeliness, costs and the burden on respondents.

Principle 6. Individual data collected by statistical agencies for statistical compilation, whether they refer to natural or legal persons, are to be strictly confidential and used exclusively for statistical purposes.

Principle 7. The laws, regulations and measures under which the statistical systems operate are to be made public.

Principle 8. Coordination among statistical agencies within countries is essential to achieve consistency and efficiency in the statistical system.

Principle 9. The use by statistical agencies in each country of international concepts, classifications and methods promotes the consistency and efficiency of statistical systems at all official levels.

Principle 10. Bilateral and multilateral cooperation in statistics contributes to the improvement of systems of official statistics in all countries.

46th plenary meeting
24 July 2013

2013/22. Human settlements

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its relevant resolutions and decisions on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda[73] and relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolutions 66/288 of 27 July 2012, entitled "The future we want", and 67/216 of 21 December 2012, entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)",

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[71] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1994, Supplement No. 9* (E/1994/29), chap. V.

[72] Ibid., *2013, Supplement No. 4* (E/2013/24), chap. I, sect. C, decision 44/102.

[73] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, 3–14 June 1996* (A/CONF.165/14), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

Acknowledging the work of UN-Habitat towards attaining the goal of sustainable urban development and the implementation of the Habitat Agenda, as well as other goals and targets relevant to human settlements,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda;[74]

2. *Also takes note* of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) on its twenty-fourth session[75] and the resolutions contained therein, including, among others, resolution 24/15 of 19 April 2013, in which the Governing Council approved the strategic plan for the period 2014–2019, resolution 24/1 of 19 April 2013, in which the Governing Council recommended that 31 October of every year should be designated as World Cities Day, and resolution 24/10 of 19 April 2013 on urbanization and sustainable urban development in the post-2015 development agenda;

3. *Encourages* Governments to initiate their preparations for the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), such as national reports assessing the implementation of the Habitat Agenda[73] and other relevant internationally agreed goals and targets and identifying future policy directions for inclusion in a "New Urban Agenda", and encourages the international community and Member States in a position to do so to provide financial support for Habitat III, including for the preparatory process;

4. *Emphasizes* the importance of ensuring consistency and coherence in the deliberations of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council on agenda items related to the work of UN-Habitat;

5. *Decides* to transmit to the General Assembly for consideration at its sixty-eighth session the report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Council for consideration at its substantive session of 2014 a report on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda.

46th plenary meeting
24 July 2013

2013/23. Report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its twelfth session

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 2011/2 of 26 April 2011, 2011/22 of 27 July 2011 and 2012/28 of 27 July 2012 and other related resolutions on public administration and development,

Referring to General Assembly resolutions 65/141 of 20 December 2010 and 66/184 of 22 December 2011 and other related resolutions on information and communications technologies for development,

Referring also to General Assembly resolution 67/195 of 21 December 2012, in which the Assembly stressed the important role of Governments in the design of their national public policies and in the provision of public services responsive to national needs and priorities through, inter alia, the effective use of information and communications technologies, including on the basis of a multi-stakeholder approach, to support national development efforts,

Recalling the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, entitled "The future we want",[76]

Recalling also the Istanbul Declaration[77] and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020,[78] endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 65/280 of 17 June 2011, in which the Assembly called upon all the relevant stakeholders to commit to implementing the Programme of Action,

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[74] E/2013/68.

[75] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 8* (A/68/8).

[76] General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex.

[77] *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9–13 May 2011* (A/CONF.219/7), chap. I.

[78] Ibid., chap. II.

Recalling further its resolution 2012/26 of 27 July 2012, in which the Council called upon the least developed countries, their development partners, the United Nations system and all other actors to fully and effectively implement, in a coordinated, coherent and expeditious manner, the commitments made in the eight priority areas of the Istanbul Programme of Action, including good governance at all levels,

Recognizing the commitment on meeting the special needs of Africa expressed in the road map towards the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[79] and recognizing also the work of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration in providing policy advice and programmatic guidance to the Council on issues related to governance and public administration in development,

Noting the support provided by the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance to countries on public sector leadership and institutional and human resources capacity development, electronic and mobile government, and citizen engagement in managing development programmes,

Recognizing that effective governance at the local, subnational, national, regional and global levels representing the voices and interests of all is critical for advancing sustainable development,

Underscoring the centrality of transparent, accountable, efficient, effective, non-discriminatory, professional and citizen-oriented public administration, as embodied in relevant, ongoing international initiatives, to the successful implementation of development policies and the management of development programmes,

Underscoring also the actual potential of e-government in promoting transparency, accountability, efficiency and citizen engagement in public service delivery,

Recalling that, in its resolution 2012/28, the Council invited the Committee to study the effect of specific practices in responsive and inclusive public governance on development and requested the Committee to convey the outcome of the study to the Council in the report on its twelfth session, held in April 2013, with a view to assisting the process of preparing for deliberations on a post-2015 development agenda,

1. *Takes note* of the conclusions of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration, contained in the report on its twelfth session, on the role of responsive and accountable public governance in achieving the Millennium Development Goals and the post-2015 development agenda;[80]

2. *Notes* the involvement of the United Nations system in the work of the Committee, and encourages the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat and others to continue to strengthen inter-agency cooperation in addressing the multidimensional nature of governance and in promoting a holistic, transformative approach to governance, public administration and institutional development at the national and local levels, with a view to strengthening the enabling environment for sustainable development;

3. *Also notes* the global thematic consultation on governance, co-led by the United Nations Development Programme and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and its valuable contribution to promoting open, inclusive and broad-based deliberations on the post-2015 development agenda;

4. *Reaffirms* that the foundations for sustainable development at all levels include transparent, participatory and accountable governance and a professional, ethical, responsive and information and communications technology-enabled public administration;

5. *Stresses* the centrality of effective and responsive local governance with sufficient and appropriate authority and resources for sustainable development, and emphasizes the need to strengthen governance, public administration and professionalism at both the national and the local levels, to improve the delivery of public services;

6. *Notes* that the Committee has a role in supporting the Economic and Social Council in addressing the global development agenda, bearing in mind the need for expert and insightful global advice on governance and public administration in its various dimensions, and encourages the Committee to remain involved in and to contribute to the relevant intergovernmental and expert processes relating to the post-2015 development agenda and the follow-up to the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, as appropriate;

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[79] A/56/326, sect. VII.

[80] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2013, Supplement No. 24* (E/2013/44), chap. III, sect. B.

7. *Encourages* Member States:

(*a*) To promote effective leadership, high standards of professionalism, ethics, integrity, transparency, accountability, responsiveness, efficiency and effectiveness in the public sector at the national and local levels through, inter alia, the use of information and communications technologies;

(*b*) To promote public trust and accountability by providing access to information, fostering the use of open government data in public institutions and publicly funded organizations and optimizing citizen engagement, including through relevant and ongoing initiatives, and requests the Secretary-General to take steps to support Governments in this regard, in cooperation with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and other United Nations system entities, as appropriate;

(*c*) To continue to support capacity-building in public governance and institution-building at all levels by, inter alia, encouraging innovation in the public service, fully harnessing the potential of information and communications technologies in all areas of government, engaging citizens and encouraging public participation in managing development;

(*d*) To promote the effective management of diversity and inclusion in public services and to enhance equality in access to services by all, especially persons with disabilities, the elderly, women, youth, children and other disadvantaged groups;

8. *Requests* the Secretariat to continue:

(*a*) To address gaps in research, monitoring, capacity development and implementation in governance and public administration and, in particular, to further develop its public administration country studies and to increase the scope and depth of its capacity-development activities with the aim of better assisting countries, according to their specific contexts and needs, in strengthening participatory governance, strengthening public administration, advancing public-private partnerships, promoting innovation and knowledge transfer in the public sector and better defining e-government strategies and policies;

(*b*) To promote transformative government and innovation in public governance so as to achieve sustainable development by further promoting advocacy and knowledge transfer on good governance at the global, regional, national and local levels, through, inter alia, United Nations Public Service Day, the United Nations Public Service Awards and the United Nations Public Administration Network, by developing capacity-building tools and approaches, including self-assessment tools, and providing advisory services in the field, as appropriate;

(*c*) To assist in the implementation of the Plan of Action adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society at its first phase, held in Geneva from 10 to 12 December 2003,[81] and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, adopted by the Summit at its second phase, held in Tunis from 16 to 18 November 2005,[82] on issues related to e-government, e-participation, mobile government, open government data, the use of information and communications technologies in parliaments and the Internet Governance Forum.

46th plenary meeting
24 July 2013

2013/24. Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 2004/69 of 11 November 2004 and 2012/33 of 27 July 2012,

Recognizing the call made in the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development for the strengthening of international tax cooperation through enhanced dialogue among national tax authorities and greater coordination of the work of the concerned multilateral bodies and relevant regional organizations, giving special attention to the needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition,[83]

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[81] See A/C.2/59/3, annex.

[82] See A/60/687.

[83] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18–22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex, para. 64.

Recalling the request to the Economic and Social Council made in the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus[84] and the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development[85] to examine the strengthening of institutional arrangements to promote international cooperation in tax matters, including the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters,

Recognizing that, while each country is responsible for its tax system, it is important to support efforts in these areas by strengthening technical assistance and enhancing international cooperation and participation in addressing international tax matters, including in the area of double taxation,

Recognizing also the need for an inclusive, participatory and broad-based dialogue on international cooperation in tax matters,

Noting the activities developing within the concerned multilateral bodies and relevant subregional and regional organizations, and recognizing the need to promote collaboration between the United Nations and other international bodies dealing with cooperation in tax matters,

Welcoming the discussion in the Council on 29 May 2013 on international cooperation in tax matters,[86] and its contribution to promoting the work of the Committee,

Noting the technical meeting on tax treaty administration and negotiation and the expert group meeting on extractive industries taxation held at United Nations Headquarters on 30 and 31 May and on 28 May 2013, respectively,

Taking note of the report of the Committee on its eighth session,[87]

1. *Welcomes* the work of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters to implement the mandate given to it by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 2004/69, and encourages the Committee to continue its efforts in this regard;

2. *Takes note* of the 2012 United Nations practical manual on transfer pricing for developing countries, developed by the Committee, notes the publication of the English-language version, and requests that:

(*a*) The manual continue to be made freely available in downloadable form from the website of the Financing for Development Office of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat;

(*b*) The manual be translated into the other official languages of the United Nations and published in those languages as soon as possible after the publication of the English-language version;

(*c*) The manual be updated as appropriate;

3. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Further progress in strengthening the work of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters",[88] and acknowledges the need for enhanced dialogue among national tax authorities on issues related to international cooperation in tax matters;

4. *Recognizes* the need for continued consultations to explore options with regard to the strengthening of institutional arrangements to promote international cooperation in tax matters, including on the issue of the conversion of the Committee into an intergovernmental subsidiary body of the Council;

5. *Emphasizes* that it is important for the Committee to enhance its collaboration with other international organizations active in the area of international tax cooperation, including the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, and with relevant regional and subregional bodies;

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[84] General Assembly resolution 63/239, annex, para. 16.

[85] General Assembly resolution 63/303, annex, para. 56 (*c*).

[86] See E/2013/SR.12 and 13.

[87] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2012, Supplement No. 25* (E/2012/45).

[88] E/2013/67.

6. *Decides* to hold, on an annual basis, a special meeting of the Council to consider international cooperation in tax matters, including, as appropriate, its contribution to mobilizing domestic financial resources for development and the institutional arrangements to promote such cooperation;

7. *Encourages* the President of the Council to issue invitations to representatives of national tax authorities to attend the aforementioned meeting;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to report to the Council on further progress achieved in strengthening the work of the Committee and its cooperation with concerned multilateral bodies and relevant regional and subregional organizations;

9. *Recognizes* the progress made by the Financing for Development Office in its work in developing, within its mandate, a capacity development programme in international tax cooperation aimed at strengthening the capacity of the ministries of finance and national tax authorities in developing countries to develop more effective and efficient tax systems, which support the desired levels of public and private investment, and to combat tax evasion, and requests the Office, in partnership with other stakeholders, to continue its work in this area and to further develop its activities within existing resources and mandates;

10. *Stresses* the need for appropriate funding for the subsidiary bodies of the Committee to enable those bodies to fulfil their mandates;

11. *Reiterates*, in this regard, its appeal to Member States, relevant organizations and other potential donors to consider contributing generously to the Trust Fund for International Cooperation in Tax Matters, established by the Secretary-General in order to supplement regular budgetary resources, and invites the Secretary-General to intensify efforts to that end.

46th plenary meeting
24 July 2013

2013/25. Work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1999/65 of 26 October 1999 and 2011/25 of 27 July 2011,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals during the biennium 2011–2012,[89]

A. Work of the Committee regarding the transport of dangerous goods

Recognizing the importance of the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals for the harmonization of codes and regulations relating to the transport of dangerous goods,

Bearing in mind the need to maintain safety standards at all times and to facilitate trade, as well as the importance of these issues to the various organizations responsible for modal regulations, while meeting the growing concern for the protection of life, property and the environment through the safe and secure transport of dangerous goods,

Noting the ever-increasing volume of dangerous goods being introduced into worldwide commerce and the rapid expansion of technology and innovation,

Recalling that, while the major international instruments governing the transport of dangerous goods by the various modes of transport and many national regulations are now better harmonized with the model regulations annexed to the recommendations of the Committee on the transport of dangerous goods, further work on harmonizing these instruments is necessary to enhance safety and to facilitate trade, and recalling also that uneven progress in the updating of national inland transport legislation in some countries of the world continues to present serious challenges to international multimodal transport,

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[89] E/2013/51.

1. *Expresses its appreciation* for the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals with respect to matters relating to the transport of dangerous goods, including their security in transport;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To circulate the new and amended recommendations on the transport of dangerous goods[90] to the Governments of Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other international organizations concerned;

(*b*) To publish the eighteenth revised edition of the *Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods: Model Regulations* and amendment 2 to the fifth revised edition of the *Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods: Manual of Tests and Criteria* in all the official languages of the United Nations, in the most cost-effective manner, no later than the end of 2013;

(*c*) To make those publications available on the website of the Economic Commission for Europe, which provides secretariat services to the Committee, in book format and on CD-ROM;

3. *Invites* all Governments, the regional commissions, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the other international organizations concerned to transmit to the secretariat of the Committee their views on the work of the Committee, together with any comments that they may wish to make on the recommendations on the transport of dangerous goods;

4. *Invites* all interested Governments, the regional commissions, the specialized agencies and the international organizations concerned to take into account the recommendations of the Committee when developing or updating appropriate codes and regulations;

5. *Requests* the Committee to study, in consultation with the International Maritime Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the regional commissions and the intergovernmental organizations concerned, the possibilities of improving the implementation of the model regulations on the transport of dangerous goods in all countries for the purposes of ensuring a high level of safety and eliminating technical barriers to international trade, including through the further harmonization of international agreements or conventions governing the international transport of dangerous goods;

6. *Invites* all Governments, as well as the regional commissions and organizations concerned, the International Maritime Organization and the International Civil Aviation Organization to provide feedback to the Committee regarding differences between the provisions of national, regional or international legal instruments and those of the model regulations, in order to enable the Committee to develop cooperative guidelines for enhancing consistency between these requirements and reducing unnecessary impediments; to identify existing substantive and international, regional and national differences, with the aim of reducing those differences in modal treatment to the greatest extent practical and ensuring that, where differences are necessary, they do not pose impediments to the safe and efficient transport of dangerous goods; and to undertake an editorial review of the model regulations and various modal instruments with the aim of improving clarity, user friendliness and ease of translation;

B. Work of the Committee regarding the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

Bearing in mind that in paragraph 23 (*c*) of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation),[91] countries were encouraged to implement the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals as soon as possible with a view to having the system fully operational by 2008,

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[90] ST/SG/AC.10/40/Add.1 and 2.

[91] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

Bearing in mind also that the General Assembly, in its resolution 57/253 of 20 December 2002, endorsed the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and requested the Economic and Social Council to implement the provisions of the Plan relevant to its mandate and, in particular, to promote the implementation of Agenda 21[92] by strengthening system-wide coordination,

Noting with satisfaction:

(*a*) That the Economic Commission for Europe and all United Nations programmes and specialized agencies concerned with chemical safety in the field of transport or of the environment, in particular the United Nations Environment Programme, the International Maritime Organization and the International Civil Aviation Organization, have already taken appropriate steps to amend or update their legal instruments in order to give effect to the Globally Harmonized System or are considering amending them as soon as possible,

(*b*) That the International Labour Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Health Organization are also taking appropriate steps to adapt their existing chemical safety recommendations, codes and guidelines to the Globally Harmonized System, in particular in the areas of occupational health and safety, pesticide management and the prevention and treatment of poisoning,

(*c*) That national legislation or standards implementing the Globally Harmonized System, or allowing its application, in one or several sectors have already been issued in Brazil (2009), China (2010), Ecuador (2009), Japan (2006), Mauritius (2004), Mexico (2011), New Zealand (2001), the Republic of Korea (2006), the Russian Federation (2010), Serbia (2010), Singapore (2008), South Africa (2009), Switzerland (2009), Uruguay (2009) and Viet Nam (2009), as well as in the 27 countries members of the European Union and the 3 countries members of the European Economic Area (2008),

(*d*) That in Australia, the Model Work Health and Safety legislation and its related regulations and codes of practice implementing the provisions of the third revised edition of the *Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals* already entered into force in five of the nine Australian jurisdictions in January 2012 and were expected to enter into force in two additional jurisdictions in January 2013,

(*e*) That in the European Union, the second and third adaptations to technical progress of its Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulation, intended to bring its provisions into line with those of the third revised edition of the *Globally Harmonized System*, entered into force on 19 April 2011 and 31 July 2012, respectively, and that a fourth adaptation intended to align the aforementioned regulation with the fourth revised edition of the *Globally Harmonized System* is expected to be published in 2013,

(*f*) That in Thailand, the Ministry of Industry's Notification on a System of Hazard Classification and Communication of Hazardous Substances and its attached Provision, giving effect to the provisions of the third revised edition of the *Globally Harmonized System*, entered into force on 13 March 2012, and that similar pieces of legislation implementing the Globally Harmonized System in other sectors, for example, supply and use, were being finalized,

(*g*) That in the United States of America, the revised Hazard Communication Standard implementing the provisions of the third revised edition of the *Globally Harmonized System* at the workplace became effective on 25 May 2012,

(*h*) That work on the development or revision of national legislation, standards or guidelines applicable to chemicals in the implementation of the Globally Harmonized System continues in other countries, for example, Canada, Chile, Indonesia and the Philippines, while in, for example, Barbados, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Gambia, Guatemala, Jamaica, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Mexico, Tajikistan and Zambia, activities related to the development of sectoral implementation plans or national implementation strategies are being conducted or are expected to be initiated soon,

(*i*) That a number of United Nations programmes and specialized agencies and regional organizations, in particular the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the International Labour Organization, the World Health Organization, the Economic Commission for Europe, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the European Union, Governments and non-governmental organizations representing the chemical industry have organized or contributed to multiple workshops, seminars and other capacity-building activities at the international, regional, subregional and national levels, in order to raise administration, health sector and industry awareness and to prepare for or support the implementation of the Globally Harmonized System,

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[92] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3–14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex II.

Aware that effective implementation will require further cooperation between the Subcommittee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals and the international bodies concerned, continued efforts by the Governments of Member States, cooperation with the industry and other stakeholders and significant support for capacity-building activities in countries with economies in transition and developing countries,

Recalling the particular significance of the Global Partnership for Capacity-building to Implement the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the International Labour Organization and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development for building capacities at all levels,

1. *Commends* the Secretary-General on the publication of the fourth revised edition of the *Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals*[93] in the six official languages of the United Nations, in book form and on CD-ROM, and its availability, together with related informational material, on the website of the Economic Commission for Europe, which provides secretariat services to the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals;

2. *Expresses its deep appreciation* to the Committee, the Commission and the United Nations programmes, specialized agencies and other organizations concerned for their fruitful cooperation and their commitment to the implementation of the Globally Harmonized System;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To circulate the amendments[94] to the fourth revised edition of the *Globally Harmonized System* to the Governments of Member States, the specialized agencies and other international organizations concerned;

(*b*) To publish the fifth revised edition of the *Globally Harmonized System* in all the official languages of the United Nations in the most cost-effective manner, no later than the end of 2013, and to make it available on CD-ROM and on the website of the Commission;

(*c*) To continue to make information on the implementation of the Globally Harmonized System available on the website of the Commission;

4. *Invites* Governments that have not yet done so to take the necessary steps, through appropriate national procedures and/or legislation, to implement the Globally Harmonized System as soon as possible;

5. *Reiterates its invitation* to the regional commissions, United Nations programmes, specialized agencies and other organizations concerned to promote the implementation of the Globally Harmonized System and, where relevant, to amend their respective international legal instruments addressing transport safety, workplace safety, consumer protection or the protection of the environment, so as to give effect to the Globally Harmonized System through such instruments;

6. *Invites* Governments, the regional commissions, United Nations programmes, specialized agencies and other organizations concerned to provide feedback to the Subcommittee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals on the steps taken for the implementation of the Globally Harmonized System in all relevant sectors, through international, regional or national legal instruments, recommendations, codes and guidelines, including, when applicable, information about the transitional periods for its implementation;

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[93] ST/SG/AC.10/30/Rev.4 and Corr.1.

[94] ST/SG/AC.10/40/Add.3.

7. *Encourages* Governments, the regional commissions, United Nations programmes, specialized agencies and other relevant international organizations and non-governmental organizations, in particular those representing industry, to strengthen their support for the implementation of the Globally Harmonized System by providing financial contributions and/or technical assistance for capacity-building activities in developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

C. Programme of work of the Committee

Taking note of the programme of work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals for the biennium 2013–2014 as contained in paragraphs 47 and 48 of the report of the Secretary-General,[89]

Noting the relatively poor level of participation of experts from developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the work of the Committee and the need to promote their wider participation in its work,

1. *Approves* the programme of work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals;[89]

2. *Stresses* the importance of the participation of experts from developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the work of the Committee, calls in that regard for voluntary contributions to facilitate their participation, including through support for travel and daily subsistence, and invites Member States and international organizations in a position to do so to contribute;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Economic and Social Council in 2015 a report on the implementation of the present resolution, the recommendations on the transport of dangerous goods and the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.

47th plenary meeting
25 July 2013

2013/26. Social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the outcomes of the World Summit for Social Development, held in Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995,[95] and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly, entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world", held in Geneva from 26 June to 1 July 2000,[96] reaffirming the United Nations Millennium Declaration of 8 September 2000[97] and the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[98] and recalling the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome document,[99] the United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development of 16 September 2002,[100] General Assembly resolution 57/7 of 4 November 2002 on the final review and appraisal of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s and support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development and the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want",[101]

Recognizing the commitments made with regard to meeting the special needs of Africa at the 2005 World Summit[98] and reaffirmed in the political declaration on Africa's development needs adopted at the high-level meeting held at United Nations Headquarters on 22 September 2008,[102] and noting the conclusions of the African

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[95] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6–12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[96] General Assembly resolution S-24/2, annex.

[97] General Assembly resolution 55/2.

[98] General Assembly resolution 60/1.

[99] General Assembly resolution 65/1.

[100] General Assembly resolution 57/2.

[101] General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex.

[102] General Assembly resolution 63/1.

Union Extraordinary Summit on Employment and Poverty Alleviation in Africa, held in Ouagadougou on 8 and 9 September 2004, including relevant decisions of African Union summits related to the New Partnership for Africa's Development,

Noting the full integration of the New Partnership for Africa's Development[103] into the structures and processes of the African Union and the establishment of the Planning and Coordinating Agency of the New Partnership as a technical body of the African Union to replace the secretariat of the New Partnership,

Remaining concerned that, while Africa continues to make steady progress towards attainment of the targets of the Millennium Development Goals, this progress is, however, not enough for all countries to attain all of the Goals by 2015, and in this regard emphasizing that concerted efforts and continued support are required to fulfil the commitments to address the special needs of Africa,

Expressing deep concern that attainment of the social development objectives may be hindered by the ongoing adverse impacts of the world financial and economic crisis, volatile energy and food prices and challenges posed by climate change,

Recognizing that capacity-building, knowledge-sharing and best practices are essential for the successful implementation of the New Partnership, and recognizing also the need for continued support from the international community, partners of the New Partnership and United Nations agencies to continue to work towards sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and development on the African continent, and for greater synergy and effective coordination between the New Partnership and the international initiatives related to Africa, such as the Tokyo International Conference on African Development, co-organized by the African Union Commission, the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank and the Government of Japan,

Bearing in mind that African countries have primary responsibility for their own economic and social development, that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized and that the development efforts of such countries need to be supported by an enabling international economic environment, and in this regard recalling the support given by the International Conference on Financing for Development to the New Partnership,[104]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[105]

2. *Welcomes* the progress made by African countries in fulfilling their commitments in the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development[103] to deepen democracy, human rights, good governance and sound economic management, and encourages African countries, with the participation of stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector, to intensify their efforts in this regard by developing and strengthening institutions for governance and creating an environment conducive to attracting foreign direct investment for the development of the region;

3. *Also welcomes* the good progress that has been made in implementing the African Peer Review Mechanism, as reflected in particular by the number of countries that have signed up to participate in the Mechanism, the completion of the peer review process in some countries, the progress in implementing the recommendations of those reviews in those countries and the completion of the annual progress reports and self-assessment processes, the hosting of country support missions and the launching of national preparatory processes for the peer review in others, and urges African States that have not yet done so to join the Mechanism as a matter of priority and to strengthen the peer review process so as to ensure its efficient performance;

4. *Recalls* the first session of the African Union Conference of Ministers in charge of Social Development, held in Windhoek from 27 to 31 October 2008, and the second session of the Conference of Ministers, held in Khartoum from 21 to 25 November 2010 on the theme "Strengthening social policy action towards social inclusion", welcomes the third session of the Conference of Ministers, held in Addis Ababa from 26 to 30 November 2012, and recalls in this regard the African Common Position on Social Integration and the Social

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[103] A/57/304, annex.

[104] See *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18–22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[105] E/CN.5/2013/2.

Policy Framework for Africa, both of which were endorsed by the Heads of State and Government of the African Union in February 2009, as well as the African Common Position on the Human Rights of Older Persons in Africa, the African Common Position on Good Practices in Family Policy Development and Implementation, for the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family (2014), and the renewed Continental Plan of Action on the African Decade of Persons with Disabilities (2010–2019), all of which were endorsed by the Heads of State and Government of the African Union in January 2013;

5. *Welcomes* the ministerial statement on the theme "Unleashing Africa's potential as a pole of global growth", adopted by the African Union Conference of Ministers of Economy and Finance and the Economic Commission for Africa Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development at their fifth joint meeting, held in Addis Ababa from 22 to 27 March 2012, and the consensus statement on the theme "Governing and harnessing natural resources for Africa's development" adopted at the eighth African Development Forum, held in Addis Ababa from 23 to 25 October 2012;

6. *Also welcomes* the efforts made by African countries and regional and subregional organizations, including the African Union, to mainstream a gender perspective and the empowerment of women and girls in the implementation of the New Partnership, including the implementation of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa;

7. *Emphasizes* that the African Union and the regional economic communities have a critical role to play in the implementation of the New Partnership, and in this regard encourages African countries, with the assistance of their development partners, to increase and coordinate effectively their support for enhancing the capacities of these institutions and to promote regional cooperation and social and economic integration in Africa;

8. *Also emphasizes* that progress in the implementation of the New Partnership depends also on a favourable national and international environment for Africa's growth and development, including measures to promote a policy environment conducive to private sector development and entrepreneurship and to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

9. *Further emphasizes* that democracy, respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, transparent and accountable governance and administration in all sectors of society and effective participation by civil society, including non-governmental and community-based organizations, and the private sector are among the indispensable foundations for the realization of social and people-centred sustainable development;

10. *Emphasizes* that the increasingly unacceptable high levels of poverty and social exclusion faced by most African countries require a comprehensive approach to the development and implementation of social and economic policies, inter alia, to reduce poverty, to promote economic activity, growth and sustainable development in order to ensure employment creation and decent work for all, to promote education, health and social protection and to enhance social inclusion, political stability, democracy and good governance at all levels and the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

11. *Notes with appreciation* that the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative and bilateral donors have provided substantial debt relief to 32 countries that have reached the completion point under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, which has considerably reduced their debt vulnerability and enabled them to increase their investments in social services;

12. *Emphasizes* that identifying and removing barriers to opportunity, as well as ensuring access to basic social protection and social services, are necessary to break the cycle of poverty, inequality and social exclusion;

13. *Encourages* African countries to continue to prioritize structural transformation, modernize smallholder agriculture, add value to primary commodities, improve public and private institutions of economic and political governance and invest in major public infrastructure projects and in education and health in order to promote inclusive growth, generate full and productive employment and decent work for all and reduce poverty;

14. *Underlines* the fact that the fulfilment of all official development assistance commitments is crucial, including the commitments by many developed countries to achieve the target of allocating 0.7 per cent of their gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries by 2015 and the target of allocating between 0.15 and 0.20 per cent of their gross national product for official development assistance to the least developed countries, and urges developed countries that have not yet done so to fulfil their commitments for official development assistance to developing countries;

15. *Stresses* the essential role that official development assistance plays in complementing, leveraging and sustaining financing for development efforts in developing countries and in facilitating the achievement of development objectives, including the internationally agreed development goals, in particular the Millennium Development Goals, and welcomes steps to improve the effectiveness and quality of aid based on the fundamental principles of national ownership, alignment, harmonization, managing for results and mutual accountability;

16. *Recognizes* that, while social development is primarily the responsibility of Governments, international cooperation and assistance are essential for the full achievement of that goal;

17. *Also recognizes* the contribution made by Member States to the implementation of the New Partnership in the context of South-South cooperation, and encourages the international community, including the international financial institutions, to support the efforts of African countries, including through trilateral cooperation;

18. *Welcomes* the various important initiatives undertaken by Africa's development partners in recent years, and in this regard emphasizes the importance of coordination in such initiatives on Africa through ensuring the effective implementation of existing commitments, including through the African Union/New Partnership for Africa's Development African Action Plan 2010–2015: Advancing Regional and Continental Integration in Africa, which remains at the centre of the continent's engagement with partners;

19. *Recognizes* the regional coordination mechanism of United Nations agencies and organizations working in Africa in support of the African Union and its New Partnership for Africa's Development Programme of Action, as well as the Planning and Coordinating Agency of the New Partnership, which aims to ensure coordination and coherence in the delivery of support for greater effectiveness and impact through increased joint programming and joint implementation of activities;

20. *Urges* continuous support for measures to address the challenges of poverty eradication and sustainable development in Africa, with special emphasis on the Millennium Development Goals related to poverty and hunger, health, education, the empowerment of women and gender equality, including, as appropriate, debt relief, improved market access, support for the private sector and entrepreneurship, enhanced official development assistance, increased foreign direct investment and transfer of technology, on mutually agreed terms, the empowerment of women in all aspects, including economic and political aspects, the promotion of social protection systems and the conclusion of the Doha round of negotiations of the World Trade Organization;

21. *Underlines* the importance for African Governments to build the productive capacity of agriculture, as a top priority, in order to increase rural incomes and ensure access to food for net food buyers, and stresses that greater efforts should be made to promote and implement sustainable agriculture, increase access for smallholder farmers, in particular women, to necessary agricultural resources and improve access to infrastructure, information and markets, and that, furthermore, efforts should be made to promote small and medium-sized enterprises that contribute to job growth and increase incomes along the agricultural value stream;

22. *Urges* Governments, within the framework of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme, to expand investment financing to agriculture to at least 10 per cent of the annual budget of the national public sector while at the same time ensuring necessary action in policy and institutional reforms for enhanced performance of the agriculture industry and systems;

23. *Recognizes* that the implementation of the commitments made by Governments during the First United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997–2006) has fallen short of expectations, and welcomes the proclamation of the Second Decade (2008–2017) by the General Assembly in its resolution 62/205 of 19 December 2007 in order to support, in an efficient and coordinated manner, the internationally agreed development goals related to poverty eradication, including the Millennium Development Goals;

24. *Urges* African countries to pay close attention to inclusive, equitable and sustainable growth capable of being employment-intensive, including through employment-intensive investment programmes, which should be aimed at reducing inequalities, increasing employment and improving real per capita incomes in both rural and urban areas;

25. *Emphasizes* the need, in particular for African countries, to enhance capacity-building for sustainable development, and in this regard calls for the strengthening of technical and scientific cooperation, including North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation, and reiterates the importance of human resources development,

including through training, the exchange of experience and expertise, knowledge transfer and technical assistance for capacity-building, which involves strengthening institutional capacity, including planning, management and monitoring capacities;

26. *Also emphasizes* the importance of increasing international cooperation to improve the quality of and access to education, in particular for African countries, including through building and strengthening education-related infrastructure and increasing investment in education, and in this regard notes the Global Education First Initiative of the Secretary-General and its objectives and invites Member States to contribute to the Initiative, as appropriate, including through the allocation of adequate resources;

27. *Urges* African countries and development partners to tackle the high levels of youth unemployment through the development of education and training programmes that address illiteracy, enhance the employability and capabilities of young people, facilitate school-to-work transitions and expand guaranteed employment schemes, where appropriate, with particular attention to disadvantaged young people in both rural and urban areas;

28. *Recognizes* that improving access to school for all girls and boys, especially the poorest and most vulnerable and marginalized, and their ability to receive a quality education, and improving the quality of education beyond primary school can have a positive impact in terms of empowerment and on social, economic and political participation and thus on the fight against poverty and hunger and can contribute directly to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

29. *Also recognizes* that Africa's youthful population creates significant opportunities for the continent's development, and underlines in this regard the importance of African countries creating appropriate policy environments to take advantage of the continent's demographic transition while adopting an inclusive results-based approach to development planning and implementation in accordance with national priorities and legislation;

30. *Encourages* Governments, international organizations, other relevant institutions and stakeholders, as appropriate, to provide relevant skills training for youth, high-quality health-care services and dynamic labour markets to employ a growing population;

31. *Calls upon* the international community to enhance support and fulfil its commitments to take further action in areas critical to Africa's economic and social development, and welcomes the efforts by development partners to strengthen cooperation with the New Partnership;

32. *Encourages* all development partners to implement principles of aid effectiveness, as recalled in the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development adopted on 2 December 2008 by the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus;[106]

33. *Recognizes* the need for Governments and the international community to continue to make efforts to increase the flow of new and additional resources for financing for development from all sources, public and private, domestic and foreign, to support the development of African countries, and welcomes the various important initiatives established between African countries and their development partners in this regard;

34. *Acknowledges* the activities of the Bretton Woods institutions and the African Development Bank in African countries, and invites those institutions to continue their support for the implementation of the priorities and objectives of the New Partnership;

35. *Encourages* Africa's development partners to continue to integrate the priorities, values and principles of the New Partnership into their development assistance programmes;

36. *Encourages* African countries and their development partners to place people at the centre of government development action, to secure core investment spending in health, education and social protection and to give particular consideration to universal access to basic social security systems, recognizing that social protection floors can provide a basis from which to address poverty and vulnerability;

37. *Notes* the growing collaboration among the entities of the United Nations system in support of the New Partnership, and requests the Secretary-General to promote greater coherence in the work of the United Nations system in support of the New Partnership, on the basis of the agreed clusters;

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[106] General Assembly resolution 63/239, annex.

38. *Emphasizes* the importance for the cluster working on communication, advocacy and outreach to continue to muster international support for the New Partnership and to urge the United Nations system to demonstrate more evidence of cross-sectoral synergies to promote a comprehensive approach with regard to successive phases of planning and implementation of social development programmes in Africa;

39. *Invites* the Secretary-General, as a follow-up to the 2005 World Summit, to urge the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to continue to assist African countries in implementing quick-impact initiatives, based on their national development priorities and strategies, to enable them to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, and in this respect acknowledges commitments made by development partners;

40. *Encourages* the international community to support African countries in addressing the challenges of climate change by providing the financial and technological resources and capacity-building training needed to support adaptation and mitigation action;

41. *Welcomes* the appointment of the new Special Adviser on Africa, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to take measures to strengthen the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa in order to enable it to effectively fulfil its mandate, including monitoring and reporting on progress related to meeting the special needs of Africa;

42. *Requests* the Commission for Social Development to discuss in its annual programme of work those regional programmes that promote social development so as to enable all regions to share experiences and best practices, with the agreement of concerned countries, and in this regard requests that the work programmes of the Commission include priority areas of the New Partnership, as appropriate;

43. *Invites* engagement in intergovernmental efforts to continue to improve the coherence and effectiveness of the United Nations system in support of Africa and to examine the social dimensions of the New Partnership, in addition to previously agreed commitments related to Africa's development needs that were made at major United Nations summits and conferences, and requests the United Nations system to assist the Economic Commission for Africa and relevant partners in ensuring that the post-2015 development agenda takes into account Africa's social development priorities;

44. *Decides* that the Commission for Social Development should continue to give prominence to and raise awareness of the social dimensions of the New Partnership at its fifty-second session;

45. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa and the Economic Commission for Africa, taking into consideration General Assembly resolutions 62/179 of 19 December 2007, 63/267 of 31 March 2009, 64/258 of 16 March 2010, 65/284 of 22 June 2011 and 66/286 of 23 July 2012, entitled "New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support", to submit to the Commission for Social Development, for its consideration at its fifty-second session, a report on the social dimensions of the New Partnership, including, in cooperation with relevant United Nations bodies, an overview of current processes related to the New Partnership, including recommendations on how to improve the effectiveness of the work of United Nations bodies while preserving the social dimensions of the New Partnership.

47th plenary meeting
25 July 2013

2013/27. Preparations for and observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 44/82 of 8 December 1989, 47/237 of 20 September 1993, 50/142 of 21 December 1995, 52/81 of 12 December 1997, 54/124 of 17 December 1999, 56/113 of 19 December 2001, 57/164 of 18 December 2002, 58/15 of 3 December 2003, 59/111 of 6 December 2004, 59/147 of 20 December 2004, 60/133 of 16 December 2005, 62/129 of 18 December 2007, 64/133 of 18 December 2009, 66/126 of 19 December 2011 and 67/142 of 20 December 2012 concerning the proclamation, preparations for and observance of the International Year of the Family and its tenth and twentieth anniversaries,

Recognizing that the preparation for and observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year provide a useful opportunity for drawing further attention to the objectives of the Year for increasing cooperation at all levels on family issues and for undertaking concerted actions to strengthen family-centred policies and programmes as part of an integrated comprehensive approach to development,

Recognizing also that the follow-up to the International Year is an integral part of the agenda and of the multi-year programme of work of the Commission for Social Development,

Noting the active role of the United Nations in enhancing international cooperation in family-related issues, particularly in the areas of research and information, including the compilation, analysis and dissemination of data,

Noting also the importance of designing, implementing and monitoring family-oriented policies, especially in the areas of poverty eradication, full employment and decent work, work-family balance, social integration and intergenerational solidarity,

Recognizing that the family, as the natural and fundamental group unit of society, has the primary responsibility for the nurturing and protection of children and that children, for the full and harmonious development of their personality, should grow up in a family environment and in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding,

Stressing the importance of creating a conducive environment to strengthen and support all families, recognizing that equality between women and men and respect for all of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all family members are essential to family well-being and to society at large, noting the importance of reconciliation of work and family life and recognizing the principle of shared parental responsibility for the upbringing and development of the child,

Recognizing that the overall objectives of the International Year and its follow-up processes continue to guide national and international efforts to improve family well-being worldwide,

Emphasizing that it is necessary to increase coordination of the activities of the United Nations system on family-related issues in order to contribute fully to the effective implementation of the objectives of the International Year and its follow-up processes,

Convinced that civil society, including research and academic institutions, has a pivotal role in advocacy, promotion, research and policymaking in respect of family policy development and capacity-building,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on the preparations for and observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family in 2014[107] and the recommendations contained therein;

2. *Urges* Member States to view 2014 as a target year by which concrete efforts will be taken to improve family well-being through the implementation of effective national policies, strategies and programmes;

3. *Requests* the Commission for Social Development to continue reviewing the preparations for the twentieth anniversary of the International Year as part of its agenda and of its multi-year programme of work until 2014 and to hold a panel discussion in observance of the twentieth anniversary of the Year at its fifty-second session;

4. *Also requests* the Commission to continue to apply the following themes to guide the preparations for the twentieth anniversary of the International Year: (*a*) poverty eradication: confronting family poverty and social exclusion; (*b*) full employment and decent work for all: ensuring work-family balance; and (*c*) social integration: advancing social integration and intergenerational solidarity;

5. *Invites* Member States to undertake activities in preparation for the twentieth anniversary of the International Year at the national level;

6. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen or, if necessary, establish relevant national agencies or governmental bodies responsible for the implementation and monitoring of family policies and to research the impact of social policies on families;

7. *Also encourages* Member States to continue their efforts to develop appropriate policies to address family poverty, social exclusion, work-family balance and intergenerational solidarity and to share good practices in those areas;

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[107] A/68/61-E/2013/3.

8. *Further encourages* Member States to adopt effective means to reduce family poverty and prevent the intergenerational transfer of poverty through family-centred benefits and social protection measures, such as old-age pensions, cash transfers, housing assistance, child benefits and tax breaks;

9. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen flexible provisions for parental leave, extend flexible working arrangements for employees with family responsibilities, including flexible part-time job opportunities and arrangements, promote gender equality and empowerment of women and enhance paternal involvement and support a wide range of quality childcare arrangements, noting the importance of reconciliation of work and family life and recognizing the principle that both parents have common responsibilities for the upbringing and development of the child;

10. *Also encourages* Member States to support intergenerational solidarity through the provision of social protection schemes, including pensions, and investment in cross-generational facilities, volunteering programmes aimed at youth, older persons and persons with disabilities, mentoring and job-sharing programmes;

11. *Further encourages* Member States to develop and implement policies and national strategies to prevent violence within the family as a whole and thereby enhance the well-being of all of its members;

12. *Recommends* that United Nations agencies and bodies, including the regional commissions, and invites relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and research and academic institutions to, work closely with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat in a coordinated manner on family-related issues, including the preparations for the twentieth anniversary of the International Year;

13. *Encourages* the regional commissions, within their respective mandates and resources, to participate in the preparatory process of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year and to play an active role in facilitating regional cooperation in this regard;

14. *Invites* Member States, non-governmental organizations and academic institutions to support, as appropriate, the preparations for regional meetings in observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year;

15. *Encourages* Member States to consider, in preparation for the twentieth anniversary of the International Year, establishing partnerships with civil society organizations, the private sector and academic institutions, as appropriate, in support of family-oriented policy and programme design;

16. *Invites* Member States, United Nations agencies and bodies, civil society organizations and academic institutions to continue providing information on their activities in support of the objectives of, and preparations for, the twentieth anniversary of the International Year and to share good practices and data on family policy development to be included in the relevant reports of the Secretary-General.

47th plenary meeting
25 July 2013

2013/28. Mainstreaming disability in the development agenda: towards 2015 and beyond

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the outcomes of the World Summit for Social Development, held in Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995,[108] and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly, entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world", held in Geneva from 26 June to 1 July 2000,[109]

Reaffirming the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,[110] adopted on 13 December 2006, as a landmark convention affirming the human rights and fundamental freedoms of persons with disabilities, and recognizing that it is both a human rights treaty and a development tool,

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[108] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6–12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[109] General Assembly resolution S-24/2, annex.

[110] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2515, No. 44910.

Recalling earlier operational frameworks, such as the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons[111] and the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities,[112] in which persons with disabilities are recognized as both development agents and beneficiaries in all aspects of development,

Convinced that addressing the profound social, cultural and economic disadvantage and exclusion experienced by many persons with disabilities, promoting the use of universal design, as appropriate, as well as the progressive removal of barriers to the full and effective participation of persons with disabilities in all aspects of development, and promoting the equal enjoyment by persons with disabilities of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights will further the equalization of opportunities and contribute to the realization of a "society for all" in the twenty-first century,

Noting that, in its resolution 67/226 of 21 December 2012 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, the General Assembly requested the United Nations development system to take into account the needs of persons with disabilities in its operational activities for development, including in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, and to address the continuing lack of adequate and reliable information on disability and to strengthen coherence and coordination across the United Nations system in this regard,

Welcoming the holding of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on 23 September 2013, with the overarching theme "The way forward: a disability-inclusive development agenda towards 2015 and beyond", in order to strengthen efforts to ensure accessibility for and inclusion of persons with disabilities in all aspects of development, and looking forward to the contribution its outcome document could make in mainstreaming the rights of persons with disabilities in the post-2015 development agenda,

Welcoming also the fact that, since the opening for signature on 30 March 2007 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto,[113] 154 States and 1 regional integration organization have signed and 127 States have ratified or acceded to and 1 regional integration organization has formally confirmed the Convention and 91 States have signed and 76 States have ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol, and encouraging all States that have not yet done so to consider signing and ratifying the Convention and the Optional Protocol,

Noting that the Convention provides comprehensive coverage of the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of persons with disabilities,

Noting also that persons with disabilities, who face a greater risk of living in absolute poverty, make up an estimated 15 per cent of the world's population,[114] of whom 80 per cent live in developing countries,[115] and recognizing the importance of international cooperation in supporting national efforts to mainstream disability in the development agenda, in particular for developing countries,

Noting further that, while progress has already been made by Governments, the international community and the United Nations system in mainstreaming disability as an integral part of the global development agenda, major challenges remain,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General;[116]

2. *Welcomes* the work of the Special Rapporteur on disability of the Commission for Social Development, including his efforts towards the establishment of an African Disability Forum, takes note of his report,[117] and encourages him, in accordance with his mandate, to expand attention to all regions;

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[111] A/37/351/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex, sect. VIII, recommendation 1 (IV).

[112] General Assembly resolution 48/96, annex.

[113] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2518, No. 44910.

[114] According to the *World Report on Disability*, published in 2011 by the World Health Organization and the World Bank, an estimated 15 per cent of the world's population lives with a disability.

[115] In General Assembly resolution 65/186 it is stated that persons with disabilities make up an estimated 10 per cent of the world's population, of whom 80 per cent live in developing countries. The figure of 80 per cent, which originated from the United Nations Development Programme, was quoted in a discussion paper entitled "Disability and poverty: a survey of World Bank poverty assessments and implications" (Jeanine Braithwaite and Daniel Mont, SP discussion paper No. 0805, World Bank, February 2008).

[116] E/CN.5/2013/9.

[117] See E/CN.5/2013/10.

3. *Encourages* the international community to seize every opportunity to include disability as a cross-cutting issue in the global development agenda and to give due consideration to disability in the emerging post-2015 United Nations development agenda as well as in the implementation of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system;

4. *Encourages* Member States and other stakeholders to support the objectives of the United Nations Partnership to Promote the Rights of Persons with Disabilities trust fund, including by providing voluntary contributions;

5. *Calls upon* Member States, relevant regional organizations and United Nations bodies and agencies to include disability issues, persons with disabilities and the rights of persons with disabilities in their efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and, in reviewing progress towards the achievement of the Goals, to assess the extent to which persons with disabilities have benefited from those efforts;

6. *Looks forward* to a successful outcome of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly, and encourages the United Nations system, in collaboration with Member States and civil society organizations, in particular organizations of persons with disabilities and other stakeholders, to take a coordinated approach to its implementation;

7. *Encourages* Member States, regional commissions and regional organizations to include, as appropriate, the perspectives of men, women and children with disabilities in development cooperation and national development priorities;

8. *Reaffirms* that each Member State has the primary responsibility for its own economic and social development, including the design and implementation of programmes related to persons with disabilities;

9. *Encourages* all Member States and, as appropriate, concerned intergovernmental organizations, international and regional organizations, civil society, in particular organizations of persons with disabilities, and the private sector to engage in cooperative arrangements and strategic partnerships to facilitate technical cooperation to advance disability-inclusive development;

10. *Encourages* the mobilization of resources on a sustainable basis to mainstream disability in development at all levels, and in this regard underlines the need to promote and strengthen international cooperation, including South-South and triangular cooperation, in support of national efforts, including, as appropriate, through the establishment of national mechanisms, in particular in developing countries;

11. *Emphasizes* the need for international cooperation for mainstreaming disability, and in this regard calls for the strengthening of technical cooperation, including training, exchange of experiences and expertise, transfer of knowledge and technical assistance for capacity-building, which involves strengthening institutional capacities, including planning, management, monitoring and evaluation capacities;

12. *Urges* the United Nations to enhance partnerships for international cooperation between the United Nations system and regional and subregional organizations and to enhance its role in forging partnerships with a wide range of stakeholders, in particular with Member States, organizations of persons with disabilities and the private sector, to provide opportunities and forums, within existing resources, for promoting linkages between disability and the mainstream development agenda;

13. *Encourages* Member States, the United Nations system, within its existing resources, and other stakeholders to improve data and statistics on disability, taking into account existing guidelines published by the United Nations, as a basis for enhancing evidence-based policymaking and to share good practices and experiences in order to overcome barriers and further advance disability-inclusive development;

14. *Emphasizes* the need for measures to ensure that women and girls with disabilities are not subject to multiple or aggravated forms of discrimination or excluded from participation in the implementation of the internationally agreed development goals, and the need to eliminate the existing inequality of opportunity encountered by women with disabilities;

15. *Underlines* the importance of closely consulting with and actively involving persons with disabilities, through their representative organizations, in the elaboration of the emerging post-2015 United Nations development agenda;

16. *Encourages* Governments, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and the private sector to continue to contribute to the United Nations Voluntary Fund on Disability in order to support the activities of the Special Rapporteur on disability to promote the equalization of opportunities by, for and with persons with disabilities;

17. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur to submit to the Commission at its fifty-second session an annual report on his activities on mainstreaming disability in the development agenda;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the implementation of the present resolution for submission to the Commission at its fifty-second session.

47th plenary meeting
25 July 2013

2013/29. Second review and appraisal of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling that, in the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002, adopted by the Second World Assembly on Ageing, held in Madrid from 8 to 12 April 2002,[118] the systematic review of its implementation by Member States was requested as being essential for its success in improving the quality of life of older persons,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 65/182 of 21 December 2010, 67/139 and 67/143 of 20 December 2012 and previous Assembly resolutions on ageing, as well as Human Rights Council resolution 21/23 of 28 September 2012,[119]

Recalling further that, in its resolution 2003/14 of 21 July 2003, it invited Member States, the United Nations system and civil society to participate in a bottom-up approach to the review and appraisal of the Madrid Plan of Action,

Bearing in mind that, in its resolution 42/1 of 13 February 2004,[120] the Commission for Social Development decided to undertake the review and appraisal of the Madrid Plan of Action every five years,

Noting that the third review and appraisal of the Madrid Plan of Action will take place in 2017,

Noting also the work of the Open-ended Working Group on Ageing, established by the General Assembly in paragraph 28 of its resolution 65/182,

Recalling that, in its resolution 2010/14 of 22 July 2010, it decided that the procedure for the second review and appraisal of the Madrid Plan of Action would follow the set procedure of the first review and appraisal exercise, also decided to conduct the second global review and appraisal of the Madrid Plan of Action in 2013 at the fifty-first session of the Commission, and endorsed the theme "Full implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing: social situation, well-being and dignity, development and the full realization of all human rights for older persons" for the second review and appraisal exercise,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[121]

Recognizing the steps taken in this area by Member States, as well as relevant United Nations bodies and organizations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and national human rights institutions, and expressing concern about the lack of progress towards achieving the goals agreed at the Second World Assembly on Ageing,

Recognizing also the need to incorporate a gender perspective in all measures concerning older persons in order to take into account the needs and experiences of older women and men,

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[118] *Report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, Madrid, 8–12 April 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.IV.4), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[119] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 53A* (A/67/53/Add.1), chap. III.

[120] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2004, Supplement No. 6* (E/2004/26), chap. I, sect. E.

[121] E/CN.5/2013/6.

1. *Recognizes* the successful conclusion of the second review and appraisal of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002,[118] and its results at the international, regional and national levels, and also recognizes that major challenges faced by older persons that undermine their social, economic and cultural participation remain, inter alia, age discrimination, abuse and violence, and access to age-appropriate health-care services, social protection measures and labour markets;

2. *Expresses concern* that ageing has not always received adequate attention and that older persons often remain confronted by poverty and social exclusion;

3. *Encourages* Member States to continue their efforts to mainstream ageing into their policy agendas, bearing in mind the crucial importance of family intergenerational interdependence, solidarity and reciprocity for social development and the realization of all human rights for older persons, and to promote social integration and the prevention and elimination of age discrimination, including by highlighting a gender perspective;

4. *Also encourages* Member States to promote the understanding of ageing as an issue of concern to society as a whole, through education at all levels, in order to combat negative stereotypes and discrimination against older persons;

5. *Further encourages* Member States to consider including in their national strategies, inter alia, policy implementation approaches such as empowerment and participation, gender equality, awareness-raising and capacity development, and such essential policy implementation tools as evidence-based policymaking, mainstreaming, participatory approaches and indicators;

6. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen efforts to develop their national capacity to set priorities and address the national implementation priorities identified during the review and appraisal exercise, bearing in mind the specific needs of older persons in natural disasters and emergencies, including through the strengthening of institutional mechanisms, research, data collection and analysis and the training of necessary personnel in the field of ageing;

7. *Calls upon* Member States to adopt appropriate measures, including, if necessary, legislative measures to promote and protect the rights of older persons and measures aimed at providing economic and social security and health care, while considering the Madrid Plan of Action and mainstreaming a gender perspective, the full participation of older persons in the decision-making process affecting their lives, and ageing with dignity;

8. *Encourages* Member States to support the national and international research community in developing studies on the impact of the Madrid Plan of Action on older persons and national social policies;

9. *Also encourages* Member States to address the well-being and adequate health care of older persons, and recognizes that the incidence and impacts of non-communicable diseases can be largely prevented or reduced with an approach that incorporates evidence-based, affordable, cost-effective, population-wide and multisectoral interventions;

10. *Invites* Member States to set time-bound benchmarks for action at the national level based on the shortcomings and priorities identified at the national and regional levels of review and appraisal, in order to enhance implementation;

11. *Also invites* Member States to establish and/or strengthen partnerships with civil society organizations and organizations of older persons in order to improve their national capacity for policy formulation, implementation and monitoring in the area of ageing;

12. *Calls upon* Member States to continue to participate effectively in the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action through, inter alia, improving data collection and sharing ideas, information and good practices;

13. *Stresses* the need for additional capacity-building at the national level guided by each country's needs in order to promote and facilitate the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action, and in this connection encourages Member States to support the United Nations Trust Fund for Ageing in order to enable the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat to provide expanded assistance to countries, upon their request;

14. *Invites* Member States as well as all other major national and international stakeholders to continue their cooperation with the Department, as the United Nations global focal point on ageing, in further implementing the Madrid Plan of Action;

15. *Acknowledges* the essential contributions of the United Nations regional commissions to the implementation, review and appraisal of the Madrid Plan of Action, including the organization of regional review and appraisal meetings and the preparation of their outcome documents, and calls upon the Secretary-General to strengthen the work of the regional commissions, including their focal points on ageing, to enable them to continue their regional implementation activities;

16. *Invites* its functional commissions, within their mandates, to consider mainstreaming ageing issues, including by taking up ageing as an emerging issue in their programmes of work, as appropriate, bearing in mind the importance of improving United Nations coordination and strengthening capacity-building, where needed, in order to improve the situation of older persons;

17. *Invites* all relevant United Nations entities that can contribute to advancing the situation of older persons to, within their respective mandates, give greater priority to addressing the needs and concerns of older persons, while maximizing synergies;

18. *Encourages* the international community to enhance international cooperation to support national efforts to eradicate poverty, in keeping with internationally agreed goals, in order to achieve sustainable social and economic support for older persons, including to build capacity on ageing through stronger partnerships with civil society, such as organizations of older persons, academia, research foundations and community- and faith-based organizations, and with the private sector;

19. *Encourages* the international community and the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, to support national efforts and to provide funding for research and data-collection initiatives on ageing in order to better understand the challenges and opportunities presented by population ageing and to provide policymakers with more accurate, practical and specific information and analysis on ageing, gender and disability, such as for policy planning, monitoring and evaluation;

20. *Recommends* that the situation of older persons be taken into account in the ongoing efforts to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including those set out in the United Nations Millennium Declaration[122] and considered in the discussions on the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the outcomes of the second review and appraisal of the Madrid Plan of Action, and in particular the relationship between development, social policy and the human rights of older persons to, inter alia, better inform the future work of relevant United Nations entities and bodies, including the Open-ended Working Group on Ageing;

22. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission for Social Development at its fifty-second session, in 2014, a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

47th plenary meeting
25 July 2013

2013/30. Follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 56/119 of 19 December 2001 on the role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, in which it stipulated the guidelines in accordance with which, beginning in 2005, the congresses, pursuant to paragraphs 29 and 30 of the statement of principles and programme of action of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme,[123] should be held,

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[122] General Assembly resolution 55/2.

[123] General Assembly resolution 46/152, annex.

Emphasizing the responsibility assumed by the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 155 C (VII) of 13 August 1948 and General Assembly resolution 415 (V) of 1 December 1950,

Acknowledging that the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice, as major intergovernmental forums, have influenced national policies and practices and promoted international cooperation in that field by facilitating the exchange of views and experience, mobilizing public opinion and recommending policy options at the national, regional and international levels,

Emphasizing the important role played by the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice in recognizing that crime prevention and criminal justice, with due regard to the observance of human rights, make a direct contribution to the maintenance of peace and security,

Recognizing the significant contributions of the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice in promoting the exchange of experience in research, law and policy development and the identification of emerging trends and issues in crime prevention and criminal justice among States, intergovernmental organizations and individual experts representing various professions and disciplines,

Recalling its resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003 on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields, in which it stressed that all countries should promote policies consistent and coherent with the commitments of the major United Nations conferences and summits, emphasized that the United Nations system had an important responsibility to assist Governments to stay fully engaged in the follow-up to and implementation of agreements and commitments reached at the major United Nations conferences and summits, and invited its intergovernmental bodies to further promote the implementation of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits,

Recalling also its resolution 62/173 of 18 December 2007, in which it endorsed the recommendations made by the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Lessons Learned from United Nations Congresses on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its meeting held in Bangkok from 15 to 18 August 2006,[124]

Recalling further its resolution 65/230 of 21 December 2010, in which it endorsed the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World,[125] adopted by the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and welcomed with appreciation the offer of the Government of Qatar to act as host to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in 2015,

Recalling its resolution 67/184 of 20 December 2012, in which it approved the main theme, the agenda items and the topics for the workshops of the Thirteenth Congress and decided that the duration of the Thirteenth Congress should not exceed eight days, including pre-Congress consultations,

Taking note of the development goals and national commitments contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[126]

Recognizing the importance of the substantive contributions that the Thirteenth Congress can make to the United Nations post-2015 development agenda,

Re-emphasizing the importance of integrating crime prevention and criminal justice into the wider United Nations agenda to address, inter alia, social and economic challenges and to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and public participation,

Stressing the importance of undertaking all preparatory activities for the Thirteenth Congress in a timely and concerted manner,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[127]

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[124] See E/CN.15/2007/6, chap. IV.

[125] General Assembly resolution 65/230, annex.

[126] General Assembly resolution 55/2.

[127] E/CN.15/2013/10.

1. *Reiterates its invitation* to Governments to take into consideration the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World[125] and the recommendations adopted by the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice when formulating legislation and policy directives and to make all efforts, where appropriate, to implement the principles contained therein, taking into account the economic, social, legal and cultural specificities of their respective States;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the progress made thus far in the preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

3. *Decides* to hold the Thirteenth Congress in Doha, from 12 to 19 April 2015, with pre-Congress consultations to be held on 11 April 2015;

4. *Also decides* that the high-level segment of the Thirteenth Congress shall be held during the first two days of the Congress in order to allow Heads of State or Government and Government ministers to focus on the main theme of the Congress and to enhance the possibility of generating useful feedback;

5. *Further decides* that, in accordance with its resolution 56/119, the Thirteenth Congress shall adopt a single declaration, to be submitted to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice for its consideration, and that the declaration shall contain the major recommendations reflecting and emerging from the deliberations of the high-level segment, as well as the discussion of the agenda items and the workshops;

6. *Takes note with appreciation* of the draft discussion guide prepared by the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, for the regional preparatory meetings and for the Thirteenth Congress;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to finalize the discussion guide in a timely manner, taking into account the recommendations of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as well as additional comments and feedback from Member States, in order to enable the regional preparatory meetings for the Thirteenth Congress to be held as early as possible in 2014;

8. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to proceed with the organization of the four regional preparatory meetings for the Thirteenth Congress and to make available the necessary resources for the participation of the least developed countries in those meetings and in the Congress itself, in accordance with past practice, as well as making a special effort to organize the regional preparatory meeting for European and other States so as to benefit from their inputs;

9. *Urges* Governments to actively participate in the regional preparatory meetings, where appropriate, and invite their representatives to examine the substantive items on the agenda and the topics of the workshops of the Thirteenth Congress and to make action-oriented recommendations for consideration by the Congress;

10. *Invites* Governments to undertake preparations for the Thirteenth Congress at an early stage by all appropriate means, including, where appropriate, the establishment of national preparatory committees;

11. *Reiterates its invitation* to Member States to be represented at the Thirteenth Congress at the highest possible level, for example, by Heads of State or Government, Government ministers or attorneys general, to make statements on the theme and topics of the Congress;

12 *Also reiterates its invitation* to Member States to play an active role in the Thirteenth Congress by sending legal and policy experts, including practitioners with special training and practical experience in crime prevention and criminal justice;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to encourage the participation of representatives from relevant entities of the United Nations system in the Thirteenth Congress, bearing in mind the main theme, agenda items and workshop topics of the Congress;

14. *Invites* donor countries to cooperate with developing countries to ensure their full participation in the workshops, and encourages States, the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, other entities concerned and the Secretary-General to work together in order to ensure that the workshops are well-focused and achieve practical results, leading to technical cooperation ideas, projects and documents for enhancing bilateral and multilateral technical assistance activities in crime prevention and criminal justice;

15. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to facilitate the organization of ancillary meetings of non-governmental and professional organizations participating in the Thirteenth Congress, in accordance with past practice, as well as meetings of professional and geographical interest groups, and to take appropriate measures to encourage the participation of the academic and research community in the Congress, and encourages Member States to actively participate in the above-mentioned meetings, as they provide an opportunity to develop and maintain a strong partnership with the private sector and civil society organizations;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a plan for the documentation for the Thirteenth Congress, in consultation with the extended bureau of the Commission;

17. *Again encourages* the relevant specialized agencies and programmes of the United Nations and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as other professional organizations, to cooperate with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the preparations for the Thirteenth Congress;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to appoint a Secretary-General and an Executive Secretary of the Thirteenth Congress, in accordance with past practice, to perform their functions under the rules of procedure for United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice;

19. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to provide the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with the necessary resources, from within the overall appropriations of the programme budget for the biennium 2014–2015, to support the preparations for and holding of the Thirteenth Congress;

20. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to ensure, in collaboration with Member States, a wide and effective programme of public information relating to the preparations for the Thirteenth Congress, to the Congress itself and to the follow-up to and implementation of its recommendations;

21. *Requests* the Commission to accord sufficient time at its twenty-third session to reviewing the progress made in the preparations for the Thirteenth Congress, to finalize in a timely manner all outstanding organizational and substantive arrangements and to make its recommendations to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure proper follow-up to the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly through the Commission at its twenty-third session.

47th plenary meeting
25 July 2013

2013/31. Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 66/180 of 19 December 2011, entitled "Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking",

Recalling the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 55/25 of 15 November 2000,[128] as well as the United Nations Convention against Corruption, adopted by the Assembly in its resolution 58/4 of 31 October 2003,[129]

Recalling also the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations

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[128] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

[129] Ibid., vol. 2349, No. 42146.

Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 14 November 1970,[130] the Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects, adopted by the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law on 24 June 1995,[131] and the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, adopted at The Hague on 14 May 1954,[132] and the two Protocols thereto, adopted on 14 May 1954[132] and 26 March 1999,[133] and other relevant conventions, and reaffirming the necessity for those States that have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to and, as States parties, implementing those international instruments,

Alarmed at the growing involvement of organized criminal groups in all forms and aspects of trafficking in cultural property and related offences, and observing that illicitly trafficked cultural property is increasingly being sold through markets, including in auctions, in particular over the Internet, and that such property is being unlawfully excavated and illicitly exported or imported, with the facilitation of modern and sophisticated technologies,

Reiterating the need for credible and comparable data on different aspects of trafficking in cultural property, including the links with transnational organized crime and the involvement of illicit proceeds, as well as good practices and challenges in this regard,

Recognizing the indispensable role of crime prevention and criminal justice responses in combating all forms and aspects of trafficking in cultural property and related offences in a comprehensive and effective manner,

Welcoming the recommendations of the joint discussion on trafficking in cultural property of the Working Group of Government Experts on Technical Assistance and the Working Group on International Cooperation, held in Vienna on 18 October 2012, as endorsed by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in its resolution 6/1 of 19 October 2012,[134]

Taking note of the report of the Secretariat on technical assistance provided to States in the application of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime to new forms and dimensions of transnational organized crime,[135] including trafficking in cultural property, and the report of the Secretariat on the application of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime by States parties with respect to criminal offences against cultural property,[136]

Taking note also of the publication by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime of a digest of organized crime cases, containing a compilation of cases with commentaries and lessons learned, aimed at providing policymakers and criminal justice practitioners with an analysis of concrete cases for the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, including with regard to trafficking in cultural property,

Taking note further of the report of the Secretary-General,[137]

Recalling that the theme of the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to be held in Qatar in 2015, will be "Integrating crime prevention and criminal justice into the wider United Nations agenda to address social and economic challenges and to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and public participation", and considering that one of the workshops at the Congress will focus on comprehensive and balanced approaches to prevent and adequately respond to new and emerging forms of transnational crime, such as trafficking in cultural property,

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[130] Ibid., vol. 823, No. 11806.

[131] Ibid., vol. 2421, No. 43718.

[132] Ibid., vol. 249, No. 3511.

[133] Ibid., vol. 2253, No. 3511.

[134] See CTOC/COP/2012/15, sect. I.A.

[135] CTOC/COP/2012/7.

[136] CTOC/COP/WG2/2012/3-CTOC/COP/WG3/2012/4.

[137] E/CN.15/2013/14.

Taking note of the report of the Secretariat on the potential utility of and improvements to the model treaty for the prevention of crimes that infringe on the cultural heritage of peoples in the form of movable property,[138]

1. *Requests* Member States to continue their efforts to effectively strengthen crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking, including within the framework of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[128] and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

2. *Recalls its invitation* to Member States, in its resolution 66/180, to protect cultural property and prevent trafficking in such property by introducing appropriate legislation, including, in particular, procedures for its seizure, recovery and return, as well as by promoting education, launching awareness-raising campaigns, locating and inventorying such property, adopting adequate security measures, developing the capacities and human resources of monitoring institutions, such as the police and customs services, and of the tourism sector, involving the media and disseminating information on the theft and pillaging of cultural property;

3. *Invites* Member States to consider, as appropriate, reviewing their legal frameworks, with a view to providing the most extensive international cooperation possible to fully address the issue of trafficking in cultural property, and also invites Member States to make trafficking in cultural property, including stealing and looting at archaeological and other cultural sites, a serious crime, as defined in article 2 of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, with a view to fully utilizing that Convention for the purpose of extensive international cooperation in fighting all forms and aspects of trafficking in cultural property and related offences;

4. *Welcomes* the recommendations of the second meeting of the open-ended intergovernmental expert group on protection against trafficking in cultural property, held in Vienna from 27 to 29 June 2012;

5. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to solicit from Member States and relevant international organizations information and statistical data on trafficking in cultural property, in particular on trafficking that involves organized criminal groups, to analyse that information and report on the findings to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-third session, and to develop in coordination with Member States an appropriate research methodology to study trafficking in cultural property, in particular the participation of organized criminal groups;

6. *Invites* Member States that have not yet done so to consider designating contact points to facilitate international cooperation within the application of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, for the purpose of preventing and combating trafficking in cultural property, and to report such information to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for inclusion in the directory of competent national authorities;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide technical assistance to Member States in the area of protection against trafficking in cultural property and related offences, upon request and in coordination with relevant international organizations, such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), including legislative drafting assistance in order to strengthen crime prevention and criminal justice responses in this field, and to develop practical assistance tools for that purpose;

8. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate and in close cooperation with relevant international organizations, such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and INTERPOL, to raise awareness of the issue of trafficking in cultural property and related offences at the regional and international levels, including in the context of its public service announcements on organized crime and through workshops, seminars and similar events, thereby promoting synergies with the relevant entities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice network;

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[138] UNODC/CCPCJ/EG.1/2012/2 and Add.1.

9. *Further requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to create a portal on its website containing all documents, tools and relevant information regarding trafficking in cultural property produced by the Office, including a link to the Database of National Cultural Heritage Laws of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the INTERPOL database on stolen works of art;

10. *Welcomes* the progress made in exploring the development of guidelines on crime prevention and criminal justice responses with respect to trafficking in cultural property, and stresses the need for their expeditious finalization, bearing in mind the importance of the matter for all Member States;

11. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to reconvene the expert group on protection against trafficking in cultural property for Member States to review and revise the draft guidelines, taking into account an updated compendium from the Secretariat of comments made by Member States on the draft guidelines, with a view to finalizing and submitting the draft guidelines to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-third session;

12. *Requests* the Secretariat, pursuant to resolution 6/1 of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, entitled "Ensuring effective implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto",[134] to bring the guidelines on crime prevention and criminal justice responses with respect to trafficking in cultural property, after their adoption, to the attention of the Conference of the Parties;

13. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue its review of the model treaty for the prevention of crimes that infringe on the cultural heritage of peoples in the form of movable property,[139] taking into account the views and comments expressed by Member States,[138] and requests Member States and relevant international organizations that have not yet done so to submit to the Secretariat their comments on the model treaty;

14. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

47th plenary meeting
25 July 2013

2013/32. Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Recalling all General Assembly and Security Council resolutions related to technical assistance in countering terrorism, and especially General Assembly resolutions 66/171 of 19 December 2011 on protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, 66/178 of 19 December 2011 on technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism, 67/99 of 14 December 2012 on measures to eliminate international terrorism and 67/189 of 20 December 2012 on strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity,

Stressing again the need to strengthen international, regional and subregional cooperation to effectively prevent and combat terrorism, in particular by enhancing the national capacity of States through the provision of technical assistance, based on the needs and priorities identified by requesting States,

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[139] *Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, 27 August–7 September 1990: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.IV.2), chap. I, sect. B, resolution 1, annex.

Reiterating all aspects of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy[140] and the need for States to continue to implement the Strategy,

Reiterating also that it is the primary responsibility of Member States to implement the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, and recognizing the need to enhance the important role that the United Nations plays, in coordination with other international, regional and subregional organizations, in facilitating coherence in the implementation of the Strategy at the national, regional and global levels and in providing assistance, especially in the area of capacity-building,

Recalling its resolution 66/282 of 29 June 2012 on the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy review, in which it reaffirmed the Strategy, noted with appreciation the activities undertaken in the area of capacity-building by United Nations entities to assist Member States, upon their request, in implementing the Strategy, and underlined the importance of greater cooperation among United Nations entities and of the work of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force to ensure overall coordination and coherence in the counter-terrorism efforts of the United Nations system and the need to continue to promote transparency and to avoid duplication,

Recalling also that in its resolution 66/282, it recognized the role that victims of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations can play, including in countering the appeal of terrorism, and noting the ongoing efforts of the relevant United Nations entities and Member States to ensure that victims of terrorism are treated with dignity and that their rights are recognized and protected,

Recalling further that in its resolution 67/189, it expressed deep concern about the connections, that may exist in some cases, between some forms of transnational organized criminal and terrorist activities, and emphasized the need to enhance cooperation at the national, subregional, regional and international levels in order to strengthen responses to that evolving challenge,

Expressing concern at the increased use, in a globalized society, by terrorists of new information and communications technologies, in particular the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, inter alia, recruitment and incitement, as well as for the financing, training, planning and preparation of their activities,

Taking note of the new technical assistance tools developed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, including the handbook entitled "The Criminal Justice Response to Support Victims of Acts of Terrorism" and the publication entitled "The Use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes",

Reaffirming that terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality, civilization or ethnic group,

1. *Urges* Member States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the existing international conventions and protocols related to terrorism, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate, in close coordination with the relevant entities of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, to continue to provide technical assistance to Member States for the ratification and legislative incorporation of those international legal instruments;

2. *Urges* Member States to continue to strengthen international coordination and cooperation in order to prevent and combat terrorism in accordance with international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, and, when appropriate, by entering into bilateral, regional and multilateral treaties on extradition and mutual legal assistance, and to ensure adequate training of all relevant personnel in executing international cooperation activities, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate, to provide technical assistance to Member States to that end, including by continuing and enhancing its assistance related to international legal cooperation pertaining to terrorism;

3. *Stresses* the importance of the development and maintenance of fair and effective criminal justice systems, in accordance with applicable international law, as a fundamental basis of any strategy to counter

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[140] General Assembly resolution 60/288.

terrorism, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, whenever appropriate, to take into account in its technical assistance to counter terrorism the elements necessary for building national capacity in order to strengthen criminal justice systems and the rule of law;

4. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to give high priority to the implementation of an integrated approach through the promotion of its regional and thematic programmes, including by assisting States, as requested, with the further elaboration and development of national, subregional and regional counter-terrorism strategies;

5. *Calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to strengthen the provision of technical assistance to Member States, upon request and within its mandate, on effective measures, based on the rule of law, for criminal justice responses addressing the prevention of terrorism;

6. *Also calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide technical assistance, upon request, for building the capacity of Member States to become a party to and implement international conventions and protocols related to terrorism, including through targeted programmes and the training of relevant criminal justice officials, the development of and participation in relevant initiatives and the elaboration of technical tools and publications, in consultation with Member States;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate, to continue to develop specialized legal knowledge in the area of counter-terrorism and pertinent thematic areas of relevance to the mandate of the Office and to provide assistance to requesting Member States with regard to criminal justice responses to acts of terrorism as set out in the international legal instruments against terrorism and as detailed in relevant General Assembly resolutions;

8. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate and pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 65/221 of 21 December 2010 and 66/178, to continue to enhance specialized legal knowledge through the preparation of best practices, in close coordination with Member States, on assistance to and support for victims of terrorism, including the role of victims within the criminal justice framework;

9. *Further requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate, to continue to develop its specialized legal knowledge in close consultation with Member States to continue to provide assistance to requesting Member States so as to counter the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, to support those Member States in effectively criminalizing, investigating and prosecuting such acts in accordance with applicable international law on due process and fully respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms, and to encourage the use of the Internet as a tool for countering the spread of terrorism;

10. *Urges* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to strengthen its cooperation with international organizations and relevant entities of the United Nations system, as well as with international, regional and subregional organizations and arrangements, in the delivery of technical assistance, whenever appropriate;

11. *Takes note with appreciation* of the recent joint initiatives developed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate, as well as by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force;

12. *Encourages* Member States to cooperate and to address, as appropriate, including through the effective exchange of information and sharing of experiences and best practices, the links that, in some cases, may exist between transnational organized criminal and terrorist activities in order to enhance criminal justice responses to terrorism, and calls upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its relevant mandates, to support the efforts of Member States in this regard, upon request;

13. *Expresses its appreciation* to Member States that have supported the technical assistance activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, including through financial contributions, and invites Member States to consider making additional sustainable voluntary financial contributions, as well as providing in-kind support, especially in view of the need for enhanced and effective delivery of technical assistance to assist Member States with the implementation of the relevant provisions of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy;[140]

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with sufficient resources to carry out activities, within its mandate, to assist Member States, upon request, in the implementation of the relevant elements of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy;

15. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

47th plenary meeting
25 July 2013

2013/33. The rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law,

Reaffirming also its commitments contained in resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000, entitled "United Nations Millennium Declaration", and resolution 65/1 of 22 September 2010, entitled "Keeping the promise: united to achieve the Millennium Development Goals",

Reaffirming further the declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the rule of law at the national and international levels,[141]

Noting the report on the General Assembly thematic debate on drugs and crime as a threat to development,[142] held in New York on 26 June 2012,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Accelerating progress towards the Millennium Development Goals: options for sustained and inclusive growth and issues for advancing the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015"[143] and the report of the United Nations system task team on the post-2015 United Nations development agenda entitled "Realizing the future we want for all",

Reiterating that the advancement of the rule of law at the national and international levels is essential for sustained and inclusive economic growth, sustainable development, the eradication of poverty and hunger and the full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, all of which in turn reinforce the rule of law,

Reiterating also that transnational crime must be addressed in full respect for the principle of the sovereignty of States and in accordance with the rule of law as part of a comprehensive response to promote durable solutions through the promotion of human rights and more equitable socioeconomic conditions and, in that regard, stressing again the importance of encouraging Member States to develop, as appropriate, comprehensive crime prevention policies based on an understanding of the multiple factors that contribute to crime and to address such factors in a holistic manner, while emphasizing that crime prevention should be an integral element of strategies to foster social and economic development in all States,

Recalling its resolution 67/189 of 20 December 2012, entitled "Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity", and its resolution 67/186 of 20 December 2012, entitled "Strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, particularly in the areas related to the United Nations system-wide approach to fighting transnational organized crime and drug trafficking",

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[141] General Assembly resolution 67/1.

[142] Available on the website of the President of the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session.

[143] A/67/257.

Recalling also the resolution of the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders on the recommendations of the Congress on its four substantive topics, including the topic "International cooperation and practical technical assistance for strengthening the rule of law: promoting the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme",[144] as endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 50/145 of 21 December 1995, as well as the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century, adopted by the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, in 2000, and endorsed by the Assembly in its resolution 55/59 of 4 December 2000, and the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, adopted by the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in 2005, and endorsed by the Assembly in its resolution 60/177 of 16 December 2005,

Recalling further the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World,[145] in which Member States, inter alia, recognized the centrality of crime prevention and the criminal justice system to the rule of law and that long-term, sustainable economic and social development and the establishment of a functioning, efficient, effective and humane criminal justice system have a positive influence on each other,

Mindful of Economic and Social Council resolutions 2004/25 of 21 July 2004, 2005/21 of 22 July 2005 and 2006/25 of 27 July 2006 on strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, as well as the assistance activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme in that area, including in post-conflict reconstruction,

Acknowledging that the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice are important tools for establishing fair and effective criminal justice systems that are enshrined in the rule of law and that their use and application in the provision of technical assistance should be enhanced, as appropriate,

Stressing the importance of a well-functioning, efficient, fair, effective and humane criminal justice system as the basis for a successful strategy against transnational organized crime, corruption, terrorism, drug trafficking and other forms of trafficking,

Bearing in mind that the rule of law includes fostering respect for a rule of law culture and the legislative, executive and judicial institutions needed to make and administer effective laws, and fostering trust and confidence that law-making will be responsive to the concerns and needs of the population and that the administration of law will be just, efficient and transparent,

Recognizing the importance of ensuring that women, on the basis of equality of men and women, fully enjoy the benefits of the rule of law and committed to using law to uphold their equal rights and ensure their full and equal participation,

Concerned by urban crime, acknowledging the need for stronger coordination between security and social policies, with a view to addressing the root causes of urban crime, and recognizing the direct relevance of urban safety as a prerequisite to sustainable urban development and the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals,

Acknowledging the call of mayors and other stakeholders at the sixth session of the World Urban Forum, held in Naples, Italy, in September 2012, as part of the Global Network on Safer Cities, for intensified efforts to strengthen the integrity of the safer cities approach by means of international cooperation and United Nations system-wide guidelines on safer cities and financing mechanisms for safer cities,

Noting the work of the High-level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, and in particular the importance given to the rule of law and access to justice, as well as the focus on data availability and better accountability in measuring progress, as expressed by the Panel at its meeting in Nusa Dua, Bali, Indonesia, from 25 to 27 March 2013,

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[144] See A/CONF.169/16/Rev.1, chap. I, resolution 1, sect. I.

[145] General Assembly resolution 65/230, annex.

Noting with appreciation the establishment by the Secretary-General of the United Nations system task force on transnational organized crime and drug trafficking as threats to security and stability for the purpose of developing within the United Nations system an effective and comprehensive approach to transnational organized crime and drug trafficking, and reaffirming the crucial role of Member States as reflected in the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting the strategic priorities for the period 2013–2016 of the United Nations Development Group,

Stressing the importance of the rule of law, both nationally and internationally, as an essential element in addressing and preventing organized crime and corruption, and noting that the rule of law requires strong and efficient justice sector coordination, as well as coordination with other United Nations offices and activities,

Convinced that the rule of law and development are strongly interrelated and mutually reinforcing and that crime prevention and criminal justice elements that support the rule of law should therefore be considered in implementing the post-2015 international development agenda,

1. *Recognizes* the cross-cutting nature of the rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice and development, and recommends that such linkages and interrelationships be properly addressed and further elaborated;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the decision to hold a special event at the sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly to follow up on efforts made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals and to deliberate on the post-2015 development agenda;

3. *Underscores* that the post-2015 development agenda should be guided by respect for and promotion of the rule of law, and that crime prevention and criminal justice have an important role in that regard;

4. *Stresses* the need for a comprehensive approach and further involvement of the States members of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in the discussion leading to the formation of the post-2015 United Nations development agenda, in close coordination with the Economic and Social Council and other United Nations bodies and entities, fully taking into account the focus areas of the Millennium Development Goals;

5. *Emphasizes* that special attention should be placed on channelling the work of the Commission, where appropriate, into the discussions on the post-2015 United Nations development agenda, in close consultation with other stakeholders;

6. *Notes* that the main theme of the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to be held in Qatar in 2015, is "Integrating crime prevention and criminal justice into the wider United Nations agenda to address social and economic challenges and to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and public participation", and looks forward to fruitful discussions at the regional preparatory meetings on that subject;

7. *Welcomes* the efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to assist Member States in improving systems for collecting and analysing data on crime prevention and criminal justice at all levels, where necessary, including gender-specific data, in order to promote the rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the post-2015 development agenda;

8. *Also welcomes* the efforts of the Secretary-General towards stronger coordination and integration of rule of law assistance, through the specialized and relevant international organizations, in order to enhance predictability, coherence, accountability and effectiveness in delivery of the rule of law at the national and international levels, and encourages further participation by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in such arrangements, in particular, with regard to police, justice and corrections;

9. *Urges* Member States providing development assistance, in particular to countries emerging from conflict, to increase their assistance in the areas of crime prevention and criminal justice, and recommends that such assistance could, upon request, include elements relating to strengthening the rule of law;

10. *Stresses* the importance of a comprehensive approach to transitional justice, incorporating the full range of judicial and non-judicial measures to ensure accountability and promote reconciliation while

protecting the rights of victims of crime and of abuse of power, highlighting in particular the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in supporting criminal justice reforms and strengthening the rule of law at the national and international levels in that context;

11. *Also stresses* that institutions of governance and the judicial system should be gender-sensitive and that the full participation of women needs to be promoted;

12. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to provide substantive contributions to the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) with regard to efforts to complement the development of United Nations guidelines on safer cities, taking into consideration the Guidelines for Cooperation and Technical Assistance in the Field of Urban Crime Prevention[146] and the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime,[147] and to regularly inform Member States of the progress made in that regard, with a view to receiving comments;

13. *Invites* the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network to continue to include in their work programmes the issue of the rule of law, as well as to consider exploring the challenges posed to the rule of law and development and to develop appropriate training material;

14. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

47th plenary meeting
25 July 2013

2013/34. Model strategies and practical measures on the elimination of violence against children in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[148] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[149] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[149] the Convention on the Rights of the Child[150,151] and all other relevant international treaties in this regard,

Recalling also the numerous international standards and norms in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, in particular on juvenile justice, such as the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules),[152] the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines),[153] the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty,[154] the Guidelines for Action on Children in the Criminal Justice System,[155] the Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime,[156] the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules),[157] the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,[158] the Guidelines for Cooperation and Technical Assistance in the Field of Urban Crime Prevention,[159] the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime[160] and the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems,[161]

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[146] Resolution 1995/9, annex.

[147] Resolution 2002/13, annex.

[148] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

[149] See General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[150] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

[151] A child means every human being below the age of 18 years unless, under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier, in accordance with the definition contained in article 1 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

[152] General Assembly resolution 40/33, annex.

[153] General Assembly resolution 45/112, annex.

[154] General Assembly resolution 45/113, annex.

[155] Resolution 1997/30, annex.

[156] Resolution 2005/20, annex.

Recalling relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Human Rights Council, as well as of the Commission on Human Rights,[162]

Recalling also the invitation to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to consider developing a set of model strategies and practical measures on the elimination of violence against children in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, in consultation with all Member States and in close collaboration with all relevant United Nations entities, in particular with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, as contained in General Assembly resolution 67/166 of 20 December 2012,

Noting with appreciation the important work on child rights in the context of crime prevention and criminal justice conducted by United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Office of the High Commissioner and the United Nations Children's Fund, and by the Special Representative on Violence against Children and relevant mandate holders,

Noting with satisfaction the work of the Interagency Panel on Juvenile Justice and of its members, in particular their coordination in providing technical advice and assistance in juvenile justice, and the active participation of civil society in their respective work,

Mindful of the manual for the measurement of juvenile justice indicators, prepared jointly by the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and welcoming progress made on providing training in the use of the indicators contained therein,

Aware of the need for special vigilance with regard to the specific situation of children in the criminal justice system, in particular while they are deprived of their liberty, and their vulnerability to various forms of violence, abuse, injustice and humiliation,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the joint report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children on prevention of and responses to violence against children within the juvenile justice system,[163] submitted to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-first session;

2. *Reaffirms* the importance of the full and effective implementation of all United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice;

3. *Urges* Member States to pay particular attention to the issue of child rights and the best interests of the child in the administration of justice, in accordance with applicable United Nations standards and norms for all children who come into contact with the criminal justice system as victims, witnesses or alleged offenders, in particular children deprived of liberty, taking into account the age, gender, social circumstances and development needs of such children;

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[157] General Assembly resolution 65/229, annex.

[158] General Assembly resolution 65/228, annex.

[159] Resolution 1995/9, annex.

[160] Resolution 2002/13, annex.

[161] General Assembly resolution 67/187, annex.

[162] Including, among recent resolutions, General Assembly resolutions 62/141 and 62/158 of 18 December 2007, 63/241 of 24 December 2008, 64/146 of 18 December 2009, 65/197 and 65/213 of 21 December 2010, 66/138 to 66/141 of 19 December 2011, and 67/152 and 67/166 of 20 December 2012; Economic and Social Council resolutions 2007/23 of 26 July 2007 and 2009/26 of 30 July 2009; and Human Rights Council resolutions 7/29 of 28 March 2008, 10/2 of 25 March 2009, 18/12 of 29 September 2011, 19/37 of 23 March 2012 and 22/32 of 22 March 2013.

[163] A/HRC/21/25.

4. *Also urges* Member States to take all necessary and effective measures, including legal reform, where appropriate, to prevent and respond to all forms of violence against children in contact with the criminal justice system as victims or witnesses or as children alleged as, accused of or recognized as having infringed criminal law;

5. *Encourages* Member States to promote, inter alia, the use of alternative measures, such as diversion and restorative justice, to comply with the principle that deprivation of liberty of children should be used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time, and to avoid, wherever possible, the use of pretrial detention for children;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue providing advisory services and technical assistance to Member States, upon request, to support the implementation of United Nations standards and norms relating to crime prevention and to child rights in the administration of criminal justice, with a view to promoting and protecting the rights of children alleged as, accused of or recognized as having infringed criminal law, as well as of child victims and witnesses of crime;

7. *Invites* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Human Rights Council, as well as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Office of the High Commissioner and the United Nations Children's Fund, to closely coordinate their activities relating to child rights in the administration of justice and the prevention of and responses to violence against children in the criminal justice system, in cooperation with the Committee on the Rights of the Child;

8. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to convene a meeting of an open-ended intergovernmental expert group, in collaboration with all relevant United Nations entities, in particular the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the High Commissioner and the Special Representative on Violence against Children, to develop a draft set of model strategies and practical measures on the elimination of violence against children in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, to be considered by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its session following the meeting of the open-ended intergovernmental expert group, and welcomes the offer of the Government of Thailand to act as host to that meeting in 2013;

9. *Invites* the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network to include in their work programmes the issue of violence against children, develop training materials and offer training and other capacity-building opportunities, in particular for practitioners working in the areas of crime prevention and criminal justice and providers of support services for the victims of violence against children and for child witnesses within the criminal justice system, and to make available and disseminate information on successful intervention models, preventive programmes and other practices;

10. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at its session following the meeting of the open-ended intergovernmental expert group, on the outcome of that meeting, as well as to the General Assembly, as appropriate.

47th plenary meeting
25 July 2013

2013/35. Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and inspired by the determination to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, and in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, *Bearing in mind* the long-standing concern of the United Nations for the humanization of criminal justice and the protection of human rights,

Reaffirming the importance of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, and especially of promoting their implementation,

Re-emphasizing that, in the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World,[164] Member States recognized that an effective, fair and humane criminal justice system was based on the commitment to uphold the protection of human rights in the administration of justice and the prevention and control of crime and acknowledged the value and impact of the United Nations standards and norms in designing and implementing national crime prevention and criminal justice policies, laws, procedures and programmes,

Recalling its resolution 65/230 of 21 December 2010, entitled "Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice", in which it requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to establish an open-ended intergovernmental expert group to exchange information on best practices, as well as national legislation and existing international law, and on the revision of existing United Nations standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners so that they reflect recent advances in correctional science and best practices, with a view to making recommendations to the Commission on possible next steps, and requested the expert group to report to the Commission on progress in its work,

Recalling also its resolution 67/188 of 20 December 2012, in which it authorized the open-ended intergovernmental Expert Group on the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners to continue its work, within its mandate, with a view to reporting on its progress to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-second session,

Recognizing that the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners[165] remain the universally acknowledged minimum standards for the detention of prisoners,

Taking into account the progressive development of international instruments relevant to the treatment of prisoners since 1955, in particular the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment[166] and the Optional Protocol thereto,[167]

Taking into account also the relevance of other United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice related to the treatment of prisoners, namely, the procedures for the effective implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners,[168] the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment,[169] the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials,[170] the Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners,[171] the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules),[172] the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty,[173] the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules),[174] the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women

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[164] General Assembly resolution 65/230, annex.

[165] *Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments*, Volume I (First Part), *Universal Instruments* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.XIV.4 (Vol. I, Part 1)), sect. J, No. 34.

[166] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1465, No. 24841.

[167] Ibid., vol. 2375, No. 24841.

[168] Resolution 1984/47, annex.

[169] General Assembly resolution 43/173, annex.

[170] General Assembly resolution 34/169, annex.

[171] General Assembly resolution 45/111, annex.

[172] General Assembly resolution 40/33, annex.

[173] General Assembly resolution 45/113, annex.

[174] General Assembly resolution 45/110, annex.

Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules)[175] and the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems,[176]

Mindful of its resolution 67/166 of 20 December 2012 on human rights in the administration of justice, in which it recognized the importance of the principle that, except for those lawful limitations that are demonstrably necessitated by the fact of incarceration, persons deprived of their liberty shall retain their non-derogable human rights and all other human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Aware that, in its resolution 67/166, it took note of general comment No. 21 on the humane treatment of persons deprived of their liberty, adopted by the Human Rights Committee,[177] and stated its awareness of the need for special vigilance with regard to the specific situation of children, juveniles and women in the administration of justice, in particular while they are deprived of their liberty, and their vulnerability to various forms of violence, abuse and humiliation,

Recalling that, in its resolution 67/184 of 20 December 2012 on follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, it decided that one of the workshops to be held within the framework of the Thirteenth Congress would be devoted to the topic "Role of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice in support of effective, fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems: experiences and lessons learned in meeting the unique needs of women and children, in particular the treatment and social reintegration of offenders",

Taking note with appreciation of the work done by the Expert Group at its meetings held in Vienna[178] and in Buenos Aires,[179] and mindful of the progress achieved at those meetings,

1. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Government of Argentina for hosting the second meeting of the Expert Group on the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, held in Buenos Aires from 11 to 13 December 2012, and expresses its appreciation for the work done and the progress made at that meeting;

2. *Takes note* of the working paper prepared by the Secretariat examining the preliminary areas for possible consideration, and recognizes that, to a large extent, the paper has captured issues and identified rules of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners[165] to be considered for a comprehensive revision under each preliminary area;

3. *Expresses appreciation* for the submissions of Member States in response to the request to exchange information on best practices and on the revision of the existing Standard Minimum Rules;

4. *Recognizes* the need for the Expert Group to take into account the social, legal and cultural specificities of Member States;

5. *Takes into consideration* the recommendations of the Expert Group with regard to the issues and the rules of the Standard Minimum Rules identified for revision,[180] in the following areas:

(*a*) Respect for prisoners' inherent dignity and value as human beings (rules 6, para. 1; 57–59; and 60, para. 1);

(*b*) Medical and health services (rules 22–26; 52; 62; and 71, para. 2);

(*c*) Disciplinary action and punishment, including the role of medical staff, solitary confinement and reduction of diet (rules 27, 29, 31 and 32);

(*d*) Investigations of all deaths in custody, as well as of any signs or allegations of torture or inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment of prisoners (rules 7, proposed 44 bis and proposed 54 bis);

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[175] General Assembly resolution 65/229, annex.

[176] General Assembly resolution 67/187, annex.

[177] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 40* (A/47/40), annex VI.B.

[178] E/CN.15/2012/18.

[179] E/CN.15/2013/23.

[180] E/CN.15/2013/23, paras. 15–24, and UNODC/CCPCJ/EG.6/2012/4, paras. 7–16.

(*e*) Protection and special needs of vulnerable groups deprived of their liberty, taking into consideration countries in difficult circumstances (rules 6 and 7);

(*f*) The right of access to legal representation (rules 30; 35, para. 1; 37; and 93);

(*g*) Complaints and independent inspection (rules 36 and 55);

(*h*) The replacement of outdated terminology (rules 22–26, 62, 82 and 83 and various others);

(*i*) Training of relevant staff to implement the Standard Minimum Rules (rule 47);

6. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Expert Group, authorizing it to continue its work within its mandate with a view to reporting to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-third session, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the required services and support are provided for this purpose;

7. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Government of Brazil for its readiness to host a further meeting of the Expert Group to continue the revision process;

8. *Invites* Member States to continue to be engaged in the revision process by submitting to the Secretariat, by 30 September 2013, proposals for revision in the nine areas identified above and to participate actively in the next meeting of the Expert Group, and invites civil society and relevant United Nations bodies to contribute to the process;

9. *Requests* the Secretariat to prepare a working paper integrating all inputs received from Member States, pursuant to paragraph 8 above,[181] for consideration at the next meeting of the Expert Group;

10. *Reiterates* that any changes to the Standard Minimum Rules should not lower any of the existing standards but should improve them so that they reflect the recent advances in correctional science and good practices, so as to promote safety, security and humane conditions for prisoners;

11. *Takes note* of the contribution received from the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment of the Committee against Torture and other submissions received for consideration,[182] and underlines in this regard the valuable contribution of civil society in this process;

12. *Encourages* Member States to improve conditions in detention, consistent with the principles of the Standard Minimum Rules and all other relevant and applicable international standards and norms, to continue exchanging good practices, such as those regarding conflict resolution in detention facilities, including in the area of technical assistance, to identify challenges faced in implementing the Rules and share their experiences in dealing with those challenges, and to provide relevant information in that regard to their experts participating in the Expert Group;

13. *Recommends* that Member States endeavour to reduce overcrowding and pretrial detention, where appropriate; promote increased access to justice and legal defence mechanisms; reinforce alternatives to imprisonment such as fines, community service, restorative justice and electronic monitoring; and support rehabilitation and reintegration programmes, in accordance with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules);[174]

14. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to continue to promote the use and application of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice by, inter alia, providing advisory services and technical assistance to Member States on request, including assistance in criminal justice and law reform and in the organization of training for law enforcement and criminal justice personnel and support in the administration and management of penal and penitentiary systems, thus contributing to the upgrading of their efficiency and capabilities;

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[181] Those inputs include the proposal by the Governments of Argentina, Brazil, South Africa, the United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), circulated in a conference room paper at the twenty-second session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

[182] Including the summary of an expert meeting held at the University of Essex, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, on 3 and 4 October 2012 on the review of the Standard Minimum Rules.

15. *Reaffirms* the important role of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council in contributing to the dissemination, promotion and practical application of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, in accordance with the procedures for the effective implementation of the Rules;[168]

16. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

47th plenary meeting
25 July 2013

2013/36. Taking action against gender-related killing of women and girls

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned that the global prevalence of different manifestations of the gender-related killing of women and girls[183] is reaching alarming proportions,

Concerned about violent gender-related killing of women and girls, while recognizing efforts made to address that form of violence in different regions, including in countries where the concept of femicide or feminicide has been incorporated into national legislation,

Aware that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[184] affirms the principle of the inadmissibility of discrimination and proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in the Declaration, especially to the right to life, liberty and security of person, without distinction of any kind, including distinction based on sex,

Emphasizing the importance of the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women,[185] which defines violence against women as any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private spheres,

Conscious of the commitments undertaken by States parties through the adoption of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[186] which requires State parties to take all appropriate political, social, economic and cultural measures, including legislation, to ensure the full development and advancement of women, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the exercise and enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms on a basis of equality with men, taking into account the Optional Protocol to the Convention,[187]

Taking into consideration the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women,[188] which identifies violence against women as an obstacle to the achievement of the objectives of equality, development and peace, while emphasizing that such violence both violates and impairs or nullifies the enjoyment by women of their human rights and fundamental freedoms,

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[183] Gender-related killing of women and girls is criminalized in some countries as "femicide" or "feminicide" and has been incorporated as such into national legislation in those countries.

[184] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

[185] General Assembly resolution 48/104.

[186] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

[187] Ibid., vol. 2131, No. 20378.

[188] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4–15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

Reaffirming the obligation of all States to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and reaffirming that discrimination on the basis of sex is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and other international human rights instruments and that the elimination of such discrimination is an integral part of efforts towards the elimination of all forms of violence against women,

Stressing that States have the obligation to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, including women and girls, and must exercise due diligence to prevent and investigate acts of violence against women and girls and punish the perpetrators, eliminate impunity and provide protection to the victims, and that failure to do so violates and impairs or nullifies the enjoyment by victims of their human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Bearing in mind the actions and measures that Member States should take to meet their international obligations with respect to putting an end to violence against women and girls,

Recalling the relevant General Assembly resolutions addressing various aspects of violence against women and girls of all ages,

Stressing the significance of the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice[189] as a way to assist countries in strengthening their national crime prevention and criminal justice capacities to respond to all forms of violence against women,

Taking note of the report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences[190] and Human Rights Council resolution 20/12 of 5 July 2012 on accelerating efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women: remedies for women who have been subjected to violence,[191]

Taking note with appreciation of the agreed conclusions of the fifty-seventh session of the Commission on the Status of Women of 15 March 2013,[192] in which, inter alia, the Commission urged all Governments to strengthen national legislation, where appropriate, to punish violent gender-related killing of women and girls and integrate specific mechanisms or policies to prevent, investigate and eradicate such deplorable forms of gender-based violence,

Taking note with appreciation also of the various initiatives taken at the regional level to prevent and address violence against women, including, for example, the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women, the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution, the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Region, the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence and the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings,

Expressing its appreciation for the work undertaken by the United Nations system in preventing and responding to all forms of violence against women and girls,

Viewing with appreciation the considerable input of many civil society organizations, as well as academia, in addressing the different forms of violence against women and girls through research and direct action in their respective communities,

Alarmed by the fact that violence against women and girls is among the least punished crimes in the world,

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[189] General Assembly resolution 65/228, annex.

[190] A/HRC/20/16.

[191] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 53* and corrigendum (A/67/53 and Corr.1), chap. IV, sect. A.

[192] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2013, Supplement No. 7* (E/2013/27).

Deeply concerned about the high level of impunity with regard to gender-related killing of women and girls, and recognizing the key role of the criminal justice system in preventing and responding to gender-related killing of women and girls, including in ending impunity for such crimes,

Reaffirming the commitment to working together to put an end to such crimes, in full compliance with international and national legal instruments,

1. *Urges* Member States to exercise due diligence to prevent, investigate, prosecute and punish acts of violence against women and girls, in accordance with national laws;

2. *Also urges* Member States to consider undertaking institutional initiatives, as appropriate, to improve the prevention of gender-related killing of women and girls and the provision of legal protection, including appropriate remedies, reparation and compensation, to the victims of such crimes, in accordance with applicable national and international law and taking into account, as appropriate, the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power;[193]

3. *Invites* Member States to adopt a variety of measures, including preventive measures and the enactment and implementation of legislation, that address gender-related killing of women and girls and to periodically review those measures with a view to improving them;

4. *Urges* Member States, acting at all levels, to end impunity by ensuring accountability and punishing perpetrators of those heinous crimes against women and girls;

5. *Also urges* Member States, as appropriate, to consider designing, implementing and evaluating comprehensive programmes aimed at preventing all forms of violence against women and girls and reducing related vulnerabilities of victims, as well as those risks unique to perpetrators of gender-related killing of women and girls, including by conducting research focused on public education and interventions that target those vulnerabilities and risks;

6. *Invites* Member States to strengthen the criminal justice response to gender-related killing of women and girls, in particular measures to support the capacity of Member States to investigate, prosecute and punish all forms of such crime and provide reparation and/or compensation to victims and their families or dependents, as appropriate, in accordance with national laws;

7. *Also invites* Member States to address the existing problems of underreporting by enhancing data collection and analysis, as well as sharing relevant data, in accordance with national laws, and related information on gender-related killing of women and girls, in order to inform the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of laws, policies and programmes;

8. *Calls upon* Member States to give due consideration to the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice[189] in order to strengthen national responses to gender-related killing of women and girls;

9. *Encourages* relevant United Nations entities and agencies, in particular the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women UN-Women), to support Member States in developing and implementing strategies and policies, upon request, at the national, regional and international levels to address and prevent gender-related killing of women and girls;

10. *Encourages* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network to facilitate the gathering and dissemination of relevant and reliable data and other related information to be provided by Member States on their efforts to implement the present resolution;

11. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network to continue conducting and coordinating relevant research on gender-related killing of women and girls, particularly in connection with the standardization of the collection and analysis of data;

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[193] General Assembly resolution 40/34, annex.

12. *Encourages* relevant United Nations entities and agencies, including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, UN-Women, and other specialized funds and programmes of the United Nations, to raise awareness among Member States regarding gender-related killing of women and girls;

13. *Invites* Member States to provide the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with information related to best practices and other relevant information related to the investigation and prosecution of these crimes, in accordance with national legislation, and in that regard encourages civil society organizations and academia to share relevant information with the Office;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene an open-ended intergovernmental expert group meeting to discuss ways and means to more effectively prevent, investigate, prosecute and punish gender-related killing of women and girls, with a view to making practical recommendations, drawing also on current best practices, in consultation with relevant United Nations entities and human rights mechanisms, and welcomes the offer of the Government of Thailand to act as host to that meeting;

15. *Invites* Member States to give due consideration to ending violence against women and girls, as well as to the realization of gender equality and empowerment of women in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda;

16. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary contributions for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its seventieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

47th plenary meeting
25 July 2013

2013/37. Improving the quality and availability of statistics on crime and criminal justice for policy development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 65/232 of 21 December 2010, in which the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime was requested, within its existing mandate, to strengthen the collection, analysis and dissemination of accurate, reliable and comparable data and information to enhance knowledge on crime trends and support Member States in designing appropriate responses in specific areas of crime, in particular in their transnational dimension, taking into account the need to make the best possible use of existing resources,

Recalling also the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World, adopted at the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Salvador, Brazil, from 12 to 19 April 2010, and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 65/230 of 21 December 2010, in which the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice was invited to consider strengthening the capacity of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to collect, analyse and disseminate accurate, reliable and comparable data on world crime and victimization trends and patterns and Member States were called upon to support the gathering and analysis of information and to consider designating focal points and provide information when requested to do so by the Commission,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 67/189 of 20 December 2012, in which the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its existing mandate, was requested to continue strengthening the regular collection, analysis and dissemination of accurate, reliable and comparable data and information and Member States were strongly encouraged to share such data and information with the Office,

Recalling its resolutions 2009/25 of 30 July 2009 on improving the collection, reporting and analysis of data to enhance knowledge on trends in specific areas of crime and 2012/18 of 26 July 2012 on improving the quality and availability of statistics on crime and criminal justice for policy development, *Recalling also* Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 19/2 of 21 May 2010 on strengthening the collection, analysis and reporting of comparable crime-related data,[194] in which Member States were invited to strengthen their efforts to review and improve data-collection tools in order to enhance knowledge on world crime trends and patterns,

Reaffirming that the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice is the intergovernmental body mandated to address issues relating to crime prevention and criminal justice, while the Statistical Commission is responsible for promoting the development of national statistics and the improvement of their comparability, as well as the improvement of statistics and statistical methods generally, as reaffirmed by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1566 (L) of 3 May 1971,

Taking note of the report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-fourth session, held in New York from 26 February to 1 March 2013,[195] and of its decision to support the implementation of a road map to improve the quality and availability of crime statistics at the national and international levels,

Emphasizing that the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Statistical Commission can complement and support each other's efforts in the field of statistics on crime and criminal justice,

Recognizing the importance of information and statistics in developing and supporting public policies at the national, regional and global levels,

Reaffirming that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime is the focal point within the United Nations system for statistics on crime and criminal justice,

Acknowledging the need to ensure coordination in the collection and dissemination of statistics on crime and criminal justice among the various national institutions,

Bearing in mind the gaps still existing in statistical information on crime and criminal justice, particularly in relation to emerging forms of crime, and the challenges posed by the limited comparability of statistical data obtained in different countries,

Underscoring the importance of technical assistance and of building the capacity of Member States to collect, analyse and disseminate accurate and comparable statistics on crime and criminal justice,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on a road map to improve the quality and availability of crime statistics at the national and international levels, prepared pursuant to resolution 2012/18;[196]

2. *Welcomes* the deliberations of the Statistical Commission at its forty-fourth session, held in New York from 26 February to 1 March 2013, including the consideration it gave to the report on a road map to improve the quality and availability of crime statistics at the national and international levels;

3. *Supports* the activities presented in the road map for improving crime statistics, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue activities to improve statistical information on crime as per the road map and to report regularly on those activities to the Statistical Commission and to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

4. *Welcomes* the establishment of the group of experts from both the statistical and criminal justice fields to provide support for the implementation of the road map within the framework of the Statistical Commission and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

5. *Approves* the plan to finalize by 2015 an international classification of crimes for statistical purposes, which will serve as a powerful methodological tool for harmonization and for the improvement of international and regional comparability;

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[194] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2010, Supplement No. 10* (E/2010/30), chap. I, sect. D.

[195] Ibid., *2013, Supplement No. 4* (E/2013/24).

[196] E/CN.3/2013/11.

6. *Invites* Member States to encourage productive dialogue among national authorities responsible for the collection, processing and dissemination of statistics on crime and criminal justice, including national statistical offices, so as to enhance coordination at the national level and to ensure the use of common standards;

7. *Invites* Member States that have not yet done so to appoint a national focal point for the submission of data on crime and criminal justice to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, through the United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems, in order to support the Office in ensuring that the national data disseminated are consistent over time and meet the highest standards of quality;

8. *Acknowledges* the positive contribution to the implementation of the activities established in the above-mentioned road map of the Centre of Excellence for Statistical Information on Governance, Victimization, Public Security and Justice, which was developed jointly by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico, and encourages the establishment of similar centres in other countries and regions in a concerted effort to improve crime statistics at the global level;

9. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue developing technical and methodological tools to assist countries in producing and disseminating accurate and comparable statistics on crime and criminal justice, and to continue providing technical assistance, upon request, to Member States in order to enhance their capacity to collect, analyse and report data on crime and criminal justice;

10. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue its mandated activities to regularly collect and disseminate statistics on crime and criminal justice and to provide analyses and studies on trends and patterns on the basis of information produced by Member States or, alternatively and where possible and appropriate, by extracting data from existing official publications;

11. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes of the present resolution in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

47th plenary meeting
25 July 2013

2013/38. Combating transnational organized crime and its possible links to illicit trafficking in precious metals

The Economic and Social Council,

Concerned at the growing involvement of organized criminal groups, as well as the substantial increase in the volume, rate of transnational occurrence and range of criminal offences related to illicit trafficking in precious metals[197] in some parts of the world,

Alarmed at the potential use of illicit trafficking in precious metals as a source for funding organized crime,

Noting that illicit trafficking in precious metals may represent a significant revenue base for organized criminal groups and thus has the potential to expand criminal enterprises, facilitate corruption and undermine the rule of law through the corruption of law enforcement and judicial officials,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 66/181 of 19 December 2011, entitled "Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity", in which the Assembly reaffirmed the importance of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto,[198]

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[197] For the purpose of the present resolution, without prejudice to other accepted definitions or work in this area, precious metals include gold, silver, platinum, iridium, palladium, rhodium, ruthenium and osmium.

[198] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vols. 2225, 2237, 2241 and 2326, No. 39574.

Stressing the need to promote universal adherence to and full implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto and relevant international instruments, as well as the importance of additional cooperation between Member States and private sector entities, as appropriate, to counter transnational organized crime, as identified in various reports of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

Underlining the need to develop comprehensive, multifaceted and coherent strategies and measures, including both reactive and preventive measures, to counter illicit trafficking in precious metals,

Emphasizing that all States have a shared responsibility to take steps to counter transnational organized crime, including through international cooperation and in cooperation with relevant entities such as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

Convinced of the importance of partnerships and synergies between Member States, civil society and the private sector, in particular in developing their respective strategies and measures,

Recalling the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in crime prevention and criminal justice responses to transnational organized crime and, in particular, illicit trafficking in precious metals, as well as the role of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute,

Recalling also its resolution 2012/19 of 26 July 2012, entitled "Strengthening international cooperation in combating transnational organized crime in all its forms and manifestations", and Commission resolution 19/1 of 21 May 2010, entitled "Strengthening public-private partnerships to counter crime in all its forms and manifestations",[199] in which the importance of further developing public-private partnerships was stressed, and taking into account the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World,[200] in which Member States recognized the importance of strengthening public-private partnerships in preventing and countering crime in all its forms and manifestations,

Mindful of the need for further research into the links that may exist, in some cases, between illicit trafficking in precious metals and transnational organized crime, as well as ways and means of cooperation to address the issue,

1. *Encourages* Member States to take appropriate measures to prevent and combat illicit trafficking in precious metals by organized criminal groups, including, where appropriate, the adoption and effective implementation of the necessary legislation for the prevention, investigation and prosecution of illicit trafficking in precious metals;

2. *Invites* Member States to consider utilizing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[201] in combating transnational organized crime and its possible links to illicit trafficking in precious metals;

3. *Calls upon* Member States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the Convention;

4. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to invite Member States and interested international organizations, including regional organizations, to share their experiences with other Member States and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on the possible gaps and vulnerabilities faced in tackling transnational organized crime and its possible links to illicit trafficking in precious metals;

5. *Invites* the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, with the support of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to conduct a comprehensive study on the possible links between transnational organized crime, other criminal activities and illicit trafficking in precious metals;

6. *Invites* Member States and relevant institutions to provide the Institute with examples of relevant national, regional and international laws, regulatory standards, best practices, case studies and other materials consistent with the study, such as on money-laundering and import and export controls, for its consideration;

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[199] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2010, Supplement No. 10* (E/2010/30), chap. I, sect. D.

[200] General Assembly resolution 65/230, annex.

[201] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

7. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

8. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

47th plenary meeting
25 July 2013

2013/39. International cooperation in the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of economic fraud and identity-related crime

The Economic and Social Council,

Concerned about the emerging problem of large-scale transnational economic fraud and identity-related crime and increases in the volume, rate of transnational occurrence and range of offences of this nature,

Concerned also about the serious threats posed by economic fraud and identity-related crime and by other illicit activities that those forms of crime support,

Concerned further about the exploitation of new information, communication and commercial technologies by perpetrators of economic fraud and identity-related crime and about the threats that such exploitation poses to commerce and to those technologies and their users,

Convinced of the need to develop comprehensive, multifaceted and coherent strategies and measures, including both reactive and preventive measures, to counter such forms of crime,

Convinced also of the importance of partnerships and synergies between Member States, the private sector and civil society, in particular in developing their respective strategies and measures in addressing the problem of economic fraud and identity-related crime,

Recalling the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World,[202] in which serious concerns were expressed about the challenge posed by economic fraud and identity-related crime and their links to other criminal and, in some cases, terrorist activities, and in which Member States were invited to take appropriate legal measures to prevent, prosecute and punish economic fraud and identity-related crime and to continue to support the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in that area and were encouraged to enhance international cooperation in that area, including through the exchange of relevant information and best practices, as well as through technical and legal assistance,

Acknowledging the efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to facilitate the work of the core group of experts on identity-related crime as a platform to bring together on a regular basis representatives of Governments, private sector entities, international and regional organizations and academia to pool experience, develop strategies, facilitate further research and agree on practical action against identity-related crime,

Noting the work of the core group of experts at its five meetings held in Vienna from 2007 to 2010 and the outcomes of this work, such as the handbook on identity-related crime, which included a practical guide to international cooperation to combat identity-related crime, as well as studies on legal and criminalization approaches, victim protection and partnerships between the public sector and the private sector,

Recalling its resolutions 2004/26 of 21 July 2004, 2007/20 of 26 July 2007, 2009/22 of 30 July 2009 and 2011/35 of 28 July 2011,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the sixth meeting of the core group of experts on identity-related crime;[203]

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[202] General Assembly resolution 65/230, annex.

[203] E/CN.15/2013/25, annex.

2. *Also takes note* of the outline for model legislation on identity-related crime, as well as the checklist of strategic elements in developing national strategies for the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of identity-related crime, both of which are contained as appendices in the above-mentioned report;

3. *Further takes note* of the document on the development of a framework containing the basic components of a national strategy on the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of identity-related crime, as well as the document on successful cases of public-private partnerships to address identity-related crime;

4. *Notes* the activities of the open-ended intergovernmental expert group to conduct a comprehensive study of the problem of cybercrime as established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 65/230 of 21 December 2010, in those areas connected to identity-related crime;

5. *Encourages* Member States to consider adoption and implementation of national strategies on the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of identity-related crime, including the use of public-private partnerships to address identity-related crime;

6. *Invites* Member States to provide information to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on national efforts, if any, to develop strategies for the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of identity-related crime;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue its efforts, in consultation with the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, to promote mutual understanding and the exchange of views and expertise between various stakeholders, in particular between public and private sector entities, on issues pertaining to identity-related crime through the future work of the core group of experts, including draft model legislation on identity-related crime;

8. *Invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to cooperate with other international and intergovernmental organizations and academic institutions active in this field by enabling their participation and active involvement in the future work of the core group of experts;

9. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

47th plenary meeting
25 July 2013

2013/40. Crime prevention and criminal justice responses to illicit trafficking in protected species of wild fauna and flora

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 2001/12 of 24 July 2001 and 2003/27 of 22 July 2003 concerning illicit trafficking in protected species of wild flora and fauna,

Recognizing the role of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora[204] as the principal international instrument on legal trade in wild fauna and flora, and efforts made by parties to that Convention to implement it,

Reaffirming Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 16/1 of 27 April 2007 on international cooperation in preventing and combating illicit international trafficking in forest products, including timber, wildlife and other forest biological resources,[205] in which, inter alia, the Commission strongly encouraged Member States to cooperate at the bilateral, regional and international levels to prevent, combat and eradicate illicit international trafficking in forest products, including timber, wildlife and other forest biological resources, where appropriate, through the use of international legal instruments such as the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[206] and the United Nations Convention against Corruption,[207]

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[204] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 993, No. 14537.

[205] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2007, Supplement No. 10* (E/2007/30/Rev.1), chap. I, sect. D.

Recalling General Assembly resolution 67/189 of 20 December 2012, in which the Assembly expressed deep concern about environmental crimes, including trafficking in endangered and, where applicable, protected species of wild fauna and flora, and emphasized the need to combat such crimes by strengthening international cooperation, capacity-building, criminal justice responses and law enforcement efforts,

Recalling also its resolution 2008/25 of 24 July 2008, in which the Council encouraged Member States to continue to provide the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with information on measures taken pursuant to Commission resolution 16/1, which may include holistic and comprehensive national multisectoral approaches, as well as international coordination and cooperation in support of such approaches, including through technical assistance activities to build the capacity of relevant national officials and institutions,

Recalling further the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World, adopted by the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Salvador, Brazil, from 12 to 19 April 2010,[208] in which Member States acknowledged the challenge posed by emerging forms of crime that have a significant impact on the environment, encouraged Member States to strengthen their national crime prevention and criminal justice legislation, policies and practices in that area and invited them to enhance international cooperation, technical assistance and sharing of best practices in that area, and invited the Commission to study the nature of the challenge and ways to deal with it effectively,

Recalling its resolution 2011/36 of 28 July 2011, in which the Council invited Member States to consider making illicit trafficking in endangered species of wild fauna and flora a serious crime,

Emphasizing that, in its resolution 2011/36, the Council, concerned by the involvement of organized criminal groups in all aspects of illicit trafficking in endangered species of wild fauna and flora, strongly encouraged Member States to take appropriate measures to prevent and combat such illicit trafficking,

Recalling its resolution 2012/19 of 26 July 2012, in which the Council urged Member States to consider, among other effective measures, in accordance with their national legal systems, addressing different forms and manifestations of transnational organized crime that have a significant impact on the environment, including trafficking in endangered species of wild fauna and flora,

Recalling also decision 27/9 of 22 February 2013 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, entitled "Advancing justice, governance and law for environmental sustainability",[209]

Recalling further that, in its resolution 2011/36, the Council noted the importance of promoting public-private partnerships to address trafficking in endangered species of wild fauna and flora, especially as regards the adoption of preventive measures,

Conscious of the need to promote initiatives to stimulate legal trade,

Deeply concerned by the involvement of organized criminal groups in all aspects of illicit trafficking in protected species of wild fauna and flora, and underscoring in that regard the usefulness of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in reinforcing international cooperation in the fight against that crime,

Expressing concern that illicit trafficking in protected species of wild fauna and flora is an increasingly sophisticated form of transnational organized crime, and recalling that, in its resolution 2012/19, the Council recognized that transnational organized crime had diversified and represented a threat to health and safety, security, good governance and the sustainable development of States,

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[206] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

[207] Ibid., vol. 2349, No. 42146.

[208] General Assembly resolution 65/230, annex.

[209] See United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/GC.27/17, annex I.

Emphasizing that illicit trafficking in protected species of wild fauna and flora can have a destabilizing effect on national economies and local communities, including through the destruction of natural habitats and diminished revenues from ecotourism and legal trade in species, as well as the loss of human life,

Emphasizing also that illicit trafficking in protected species of wild fauna and flora poses a serious threat to a number of vulnerable and endangered wildlife species, increasing the risk of extinction of such species,

Emphasizing further that coordinated action is critical to reduce corruption and disrupt the illicit networks that drive and enable illicit trafficking in protected species of wild fauna and flora,

Emphasizing the importance of effective cooperation and coordination among international organizations to combat illicit trafficking in protected species of wild fauna and flora, and welcoming the establishment of the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime and noting the Green Customs Initiative as examples of such partnerships,

Acknowledging the crucial role played by all relevant stakeholders, including civil society, in combating illicit trafficking in protected species of wild fauna and flora,

1. *Strongly encourages* Member States to take appropriate measures to prevent and combat illicit trafficking in protected species of wild fauna and flora, including the adoption of the legislation necessary for the prevention, investigation and prosecution of such trafficking;

2. *Encourages* Member States to undertake and promote bilateral, subregional, regional and international cooperation, including cooperation between law enforcement agencies, through joint investigations, including joint cross-border investigations, and exchange of information, inter alia information on legislation and law enforcement intelligence, with the support of regional wildlife enforcement networks aimed at more effectively countering illicit trafficking in protected species of wild fauna and flora, and, in particular, through encouraging and supporting cooperation with those States that contribute to the supply and demand for illicitly trafficked protected species of wild fauna and flora, as well as those States that serve as transit areas;

3. *Requests* Member States to fully utilize the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[206] and the United Nations Convention against Corruption[207] to prevent and combat illicit trafficking in protected species of wild fauna and flora, and in that regard calls upon Member States that have not done so to consider becoming parties to those Conventions and calls for their full and effective implementation by States parties;

4. *Encourages* Member States to make illicit trafficking in protected species of wild fauna and flora involving organized criminal groups a serious crime, as defined in article 2, paragraph (*b*), of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, in order to ensure that adequate and effective means of international cooperation can be afforded under the Convention in the investigation and prosecution of those engaged in illicit trafficking in protected species of wild fauna and flora;

5. *Strongly encourages* Member States to strengthen, where necessary, their national legal and criminal regimes and law enforcement and judicial capacity, consistent with international legal obligations, to ensure that relevant criminal laws, including appropriate penalties and sanctions, are available to address illicit trafficking in protected species of wild fauna and flora;

6. *Urges* Member States to strengthen efforts to afford one another, in accordance with their international obligations and national legislation, the widest measure of mutual legal assistance in investigations, prosecutions and judicial proceedings related to illicit trafficking in protected species of wild fauna and flora, including measures to identify, trace and freeze or seize illicit proceeds that are generated by or enable such conduct;

7. *Encourages* Member States to consider establishing a national inter-agency task force to coordinate actions of various agencies within the country in the area of wildlife crime enforcement and assist the authorities concerned in other countries and international organizations, in order to facilitate coordination and concerted action in combating illicit trafficking in protected species of wild fauna and flora;

8. *Also encourages* Member States to promote efforts to prevent illicit trafficking in protected species of wild fauna and flora, inter alia, through public information and awareness-raising campaigns;

9. *Encourages* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in coordination with other members of the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime, to continue its efforts to provide technical assistance and training to combat illicit trafficking in protected species of wild fauna and flora, as well as to develop tools, such as the wildlife and forest crime analytic toolkit, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

10. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in coordination with other members of the International Consortium, to support Member States in the implementation of the toolkit to analyse the capacity of national wildlife and forest law enforcement authorities and the judiciary in investigating, prosecuting and adjudicating cases of wildlife and forest offences, with the aim of developing technical assistance and capacity-building activities and enhancing the capacity of Member States to address transnational organized wildlife and forest crimes;

11. *Commends* the efforts of the International Consortium and its members, namely the secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the World Bank and the World Customs Organization;

12. *Notes* the launch of the toolkit by the International Consortium, requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to disseminate that instrument to Member States, and invites Member States to consider applying and utilizing the toolkit;

13. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in consultation with Member States and in cooperation with other competent intergovernmental organizations, such as the secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the World Customs Organization, INTERPOL, the World Bank and the United Nations Environment Programme, to undertake case studies that focus on organized crime networks involved in the illicit trafficking of specific protected species of wild fauna and flora, their parts and derivatives;

14. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

15. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report on the implementation of the present resolution at the twenty-fourth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

47th plenary meeting
25 July 2013

2013/41. Implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons

The Economic and Social Council,

Reiterating its strong condemnation of trafficking in persons, especially women and children, which constitutes an offence and a serious threat to human dignity and physical integrity, human rights and development,

Expressing its serious concern that, despite sustained measures taken at the international, regional and national levels, trafficking in persons remains one of the gravest crimes facing the international community and requires a more concerted collective and comprehensive international response,

Recognizing the significance of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/293 of 30 July 2010, and underlining the importance of its full implementation,

Reaffirming its resolution 2008/33 of 25 July 2008, entitled "Strengthening coordination of the United Nations and other efforts in fighting trafficking in persons", and Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 20/3 of 15 April 2011, entitled "Implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons",[210]

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[210] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2011, Supplement No. 10* (E/2011/30), chap. I, sect. D.

Welcoming the decision taken by the General Assembly in its resolution 67/190 of 20 December 2012 to convene a high-level meeting of the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session to appraise the progress achieved in the implementation of the Global Plan of Action in order to assess achievements, gaps and challenges, including in the implementation of the relevant legal instruments,

Emphasizing the role of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the implementation of the Global Plan of Action, including as coordinator of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons,

Emphasizing also the central role of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the global fight against trafficking in persons, particularly in providing technical assistance to implement the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[211] and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[212] by making use of existing capacity-building tools, lessons learned and expertise available in international organizations, including the international framework for action to implement the Protocol,

Recognizing the important role of the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, established by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/293, in providing humanitarian, legal and financial aid to victims of trafficking in persons,

Noting that, in accordance with article 32 of the Convention, the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime was established, inter alia, to improve the capacity of States parties to promote and review the implementation of the Convention, including the Protocol, and, in that context, the outcomes of the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties, held in Vienna from 15 to 19 October 2012,[213]

Recalling the World Health Organization guiding principles on human cell, tissue and organ transplantation, endorsed by the sixty-third World Health Assembly in its resolution 63.22 of 21 May 2010,[214]

Expressing its serious concern at the number of reported incidents of trafficking in persons for the purpose of removal of organs and the ongoing lack of reliable data in that regard,

Reaffirming the recommendations adopted by the Working Group on Trafficking in Persons at its meeting held from 10 to 12 October 2011 on the issue of trafficking in persons for the purpose of removal of organs,[215]

1. *Urges* Member States and other stakeholders mentioned in the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons,[216] and invites the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and other relevant international, regional and subregional organizations, within their respective mandates, to continue to contribute to the full and effective implementation of the Global Plan of Action, including by means of strengthening cooperation and improving coordination among themselves in achieving that goal;

2. *Reaffirms* that the Global Plan of Action was developed:

(*a*) To promote universal ratification of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[211] and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[212] as well as other relevant international instruments that address trafficking in persons, and reinforce the implementation of existing instruments against trafficking in persons;

(*b*) To help Member States to reinforce their political commitments and legal obligations to prevent and combat trafficking in persons;

(*c*) To promote comprehensive, coordinated and consistent responses at the national, regional and international levels to counter trafficking in persons;

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[211] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

[212] Ibid., vol. 2237, No. 39574.

[213] See CTOC/COP/2012/15.

[214] See World Health Organization, document WHA63/2010/REC/1.

[215] See CTOC/COP/WG4/2011/8.

[216] General Assembly resolution 64/293.

(*d*) To promote a human rights-based and gender- and age-sensitive approach in addressing all factors that make people vulnerable to trafficking in persons and in strengthening the criminal justice response, which are necessary to prevent trafficking in persons, protect its victims and prosecute its perpetrators;

(*e*) To raise awareness within the United Nations system and also among States and other stakeholders, such as the private sector, civil society and the international and national mass media, and the public at large;

(*f*) To foster cooperation and coordination among all relevant stakeholders, including Member States, international organizations, civil society organizations and the private sector, and among the various entities of the United Nations system, taking into account existing best practices and lessons learned;

3. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to integrate the Global Plan of Action into its programmes and activities and continue to provide, at the national and regional levels, technical assistance to countries, upon their request, aimed at strengthening their ability to ensure full and effective implementation of the Global Plan of Action;

4. *Invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other relevant agencies of the United Nations system, in coordination with the Office in its capacity as coordinator of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons, to increase the activities of the Group related to the implementation of the Global Plan of Action;

5. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in its capacity as fund manager of the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, to continue to encourage contributions by States and all other relevant stakeholders to the Trust Fund;

6. *Encourages* Member States, international organizations, non-governmental organizations and other relevant bodies, where appropriate, to share information, experiences and good practices on anti-trafficking activities, including on combating trafficking in persons for the purpose of removal of organs;

7. *Invites* the Conference of the Parties to the Convention to request its Working Group on Trafficking in Persons to continue to discuss, at one of its upcoming meetings, the issue of trafficking in persons for the purpose of removal of organs;

8. *Welcomes* the publication by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime of the Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2012, pursuant to the Global Plan of Action, and emphasizes the need to translate that publication, as well as future editions of the Global Report into the six official languages of the United Nations, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 64/293;

9. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to gather evidence-based data on patterns, forms and flows of trafficking in persons for the purpose of removal of organs, and to include those data in future editions of the Global Report;

10. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to include cases of trafficking in persons for the purpose of removal of organs in the human trafficking case law database;

11. *Encourages* Member States to provide to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime evidence-based data on patterns, forms and flows of trafficking in persons for the purpose of removal of organs and, where such evidence exists, of tissues and cells, as well as information about cases of trafficking in persons for the purpose of removal of organs and, if such information exists, of tissues and cells;

12. *Acknowledges* the important role of civil society organizations in providing assistance and empowerment to victims of trafficking in persons, helping them to seek redress and facilitating the care of and provision of appropriate services to victims, including close cooperation and coordination with law enforcement officials;

13. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

47th plenary meeting
25 July 2013

2013/42. United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming that the world drug problem must be addressed in accordance with the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[217] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[218] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[219] which constitute the framework of the international drug control system,

Bearing in mind the content of article 14 of the 1988 Convention, regarding measures to eradicate illicit cultivation of narcotic plants and cooperation to increase the effectiveness of those efforts,

Fully aware that the world drug problem remains a common and shared responsibility that requires effective and increased international cooperation and demands an integrated, multidisciplinary, mutually reinforcing and balanced approach to supply and demand reduction strategies,

Reaffirming the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session[220] and the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development,[221] and stressing the commitment contained in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[222] adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at the high-level segment of its fifty-second session and by the Assembly in its resolution 64/182 of 18 December 2009,

Recalling Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions 52/6 of 20 March 2009,[222] 53/6 of 12 March 2010,[223] 54/4 of 25 March 2011[224] and 55/4 of 16 March 2012,[225] which resulted in the International Seminar Workshop on Sustainable Alternative Development, held in the provinces of Chiang Mai and Chiang Rai, Thailand, from 6 to 11 November 2011, and the high-level International Conference on Alternative Development, held in Lima from 14 to 16 November 2012, hosted by the Governments of Thailand and Peru, respectively, in close collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, at which Member States considered and adopted the International Guiding Principles on Alternative Development,[226]

Recalling also its resolution 67/193 of 20 December 2012, in which it noted the need for Member States to undertake to increase long-term investment in sustainable crop control strategies targeting the illicit cultivation of crops, in coordination with other development measures, in order to contribute to the sustainability of social and economic development and poverty eradication, and recognized the significant role played by developing countries with extensive expertise in alternative development, including preventive alternative development, in promoting best practices and lessons learned from such programmes and invited them to continue sharing those best practices with States affected by illicit crop cultivation,

Acknowledging that alternative development[227] is an important, lawful, viable and sustainable alternative to illicit cultivation of drug crops and an effective measure to counter the world drug problem and other drug-related crime challenges, as well as a choice in favour of societies free of drug abuse, that it is one of the key components of policies and programmes for reducing illicit drug production and that it is an integral part of efforts made by Governments to achieve sustainable development within their societies,

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[217] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

[218] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

[219] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.

[220] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

[221] General Assembly resolution S-20/4 E.

[222] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[223] Ibid., *2010, Supplement No. 8* (E/2010/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[224] Ibid., *2011, Supplement No. 8* (E/2011/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[225] Ibid., *2012, Supplement No. 8* (E/2012/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[226] See E/CN.7/2013/8.

[227] In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolutions 2006/33, 2007/12 and 2008/26, the concept of alternative development includes preventive alternative development in a manner focusing on the sustainability and integrality of uplifting people's livelihood.

Reaffirming that development-oriented drug policies and programmes should be undertaken in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and, in particular, respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, human rights and fundamental freedoms and the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[228] and the principle of common and shared responsibility, as well as the Millennium Development Goals, and also taking into account the specific situation of countries and regions and, where appropriate, security concerns,

1. *Welcomes* the outcome of the high-level International Conference on Alternative Development, held in Lima from 14 to 16 November 2012, including the adoption of the Lima Declaration on Alternative Development and the International Guiding Principles on Alternative Development;[226]

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on the outcome of that Conference;[226]

3. *Adopts* the aforementioned Lima Declaration on Alternative Development and the International Guiding Principles on Alternative Development as the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development, annexed to the present resolution;

4. *Encourages* Member States, international organizations, international financial institutions, entities and other relevant stakeholders to take into account the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development when designing and implementing alternative development programmes;

5. *Expresses its appreciation and gratitude* to the Governments of Thailand and Peru for the convening of the International Seminar Workshop on Sustainable Alternative Development and the high-level International Conference on Alternative Development, respectively.

Annex

United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development

Lima Declaration on Alternative Development

We, the representatives convened in Lima for the high-level International Conference on Alternative Development on 16 November 2012,

Underscoring that the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[229] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[230] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[231] in particular its article 14, paragraphs 2 and 3, constitute the framework of the international drug control system, and urging their full and effective implementation,

Reaffirming the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session in 1998[232] and the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, adopted by the General Assembly in 2009,[233]

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[228] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

[229] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

[230] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

[231] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.

[232] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

[233] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.

Noting that, as was stated at the International Seminar Workshop on Sustainable Alternative Development, held in Chiang Mai and Chiang Rai, Thailand, from 6 to 11 November 2011, the Political Declaration and Plan of Action mentioned above, together with the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development,[234] represent a significant advance, as they promote alternative development within the framework of broad national rural development, emphasize the need to address poverty, inter alia, as a driver of illicit crop cultivation and suggest the coupling of both human development and crop reduction indicators to measure the success of alternative development efforts,

Reaffirming that development-oriented drug policies and programmes should be undertaken in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and, in particular, respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[235] and the principle of common and shared responsibility, as well as the Millennium Development Goals, also taking into account the rule of law, the specific situations of countries and regions and, where appropriate, security concerns,

Recalling Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions 53/6 of 12 March 2010,[236] 54/4 of 25 March 2011,[237] and 55/4 and 55/8 of 16 March 2012,[238]

Recognizing that alternative development, which, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolutions, includes, as appropriate, preventive alternative development, is part of sustainable and effective crop control strategies, which may also include eradication and law enforcement measures,

Recognizing also that alternative development is a process to prevent and eliminate the illicit cultivation of plants containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances through specifically designed rural development measures in the context of sustained national economic growth and sustainable development efforts in countries taking action against drugs, and recognizing the particular sociocultural characteristics of the target communities and groups, within the framework of a comprehensive and permanent solution to the problem of illicit drugs,

Recognizing further that the problem of the illicit production and manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances is often related to development problems and that those links require, within the context of common and shared responsibility, close cooperation among States, the competent organs of the United Nations system, in particular, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, regional bodies and international financial institutions,

Acknowledging the principal role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as a governing body of the United Nations Office on Drug and Crime, along with its subsidiary bodies, together with the International Narcotics Control Board, as the United Nations organs with prime responsibility for drug control matters,

Reaffirming that alternative development is one of the tools to fight against the world drug problem,

Recalling and noting with appreciation the inputs for the draft international guiding principles on alternative development agreed by participants at the International Seminar Workshop on Sustainable Alternative Development, held in the provinces of Chiang Mai and Chiang Rai, Thailand, from 6 to 11 November 2011,[239]

1. *Welcome* the outcome of the high-level International Conference on Alternative Development, held in Lima from 14 to 16 November 2012, which includes the present Declaration and the International Guiding Principles on Alternative Development, as contained in the appendix hereto;

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[234] General Assembly resolution S-20/4 E.

[235] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

[236] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2010, Supplement No. 8* (E/2010/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[237] Ibid., *2011, Supplement No. 8* (E/2011/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[238] Ibid., *2012, Supplement No. 8* (E/2012/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[239] See E/CN.7/2012/8.

2. *Encourage* States, competent international organizations, entities and other relevant stakeholders to take into account the present Declaration and the International Guiding Principles on Alternative Development when designing and implementing alternative development strategies and programmes;

3. *Submit* the present Declaration, including its appendix, to the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, for inclusion in his report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fifty-sixth session;

4. *Express our appreciation and gratitude* to the Government of Peru for the convening of the high-level International Conference on Alternative Development.

Appendix

International Guiding Principles on Alternative Development

A. General provisions

1. Alternative development policies are an important component of enhancing development in States affected by, or in some cases at risk of, the illicit cultivation of crops used for illicit drug production and manufacture, and play an important role in national, regional and international development policies and in comprehensive policies of poverty reduction and cooperation.

2. Alternative development, as an integral component of policies and programmes for reducing drug production, is an important, viable and sustainable option for preventing, eliminating or significantly and measurably reducing the illicit cultivation of crops used for the production and manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances through tackling poverty and providing livelihood opportunities.

3. Alternative development, including in some cases preventive alternative development, constitutes an international policy founded on the principle of shared and common responsibility that seeks to discourage the cultivation of illicit crops in countries affected by that problem and in those countries which are vulnerable to illicit activities.

4. Alternative development, which includes, as appropriate, preventive alternative development strategies and programmes, should be formulated and implemented by taking into account the vulnerability and specific needs of the communities and groups affected by illicit cultivation of crops used for drug production and manufacture, within the broader framework of national policies.

5. Effective alternative development strategies and programmes require, as appropriate, the strengthening of relevant governmental institutions at the national, regional and local levels. Public policies should be supported to the extent possible by, inter alia, strengthening legal frameworks, involving local communities and relevant organizations, identifying and providing adequate financial support, technical assistance and increased investment, and recognizing and enforcing property rights, including access to land.

6. Local communities and relevant organizations should be involved in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all alternative development programmes in order to truly reflect the needs of targeted communities.

7. Civil society can contribute significantly to the formulation of effective and sustainable alternative development programmes, and its active participation should therefore be encouraged in all phases of alternative development programmes.

8. An integrated and complementary approach to alternative development programmes and strategies is crucial and should be implemented in concert with broader drug control policies, including demand reduction, law enforcement, illicit crop elimination and awareness-raising, taking into account demographic, cultural, social and geographic considerations, as appropriate, and in line with the three drug control conventions.

9. States should ensure the proper and coordinated sequencing of development interventions when designing alternative development programmes, and in that regard should take into account issues related to the establishment of agreements and viable partnerships with small producers, favourable climatic conditions, strong political support and adequate market access.

10. Alternative development programmes in the areas where crops are cultivated for illicit drug production and manufacture should be undertaken with a clear understanding of the overall objectives, as appropriate, of eliminating or significantly and measurably reducing the supply of drugs while promoting comprehensive development and social inclusion, alleviating poverty and strengthening social development, the rule of law, security and stability at the country and regional levels, taking into account the promotion and protection of human rights.

11. Alternative development programmes should include measures to protect the environment at the local level, according to national and international law and policies, through the provision of incentives for conservation, proper education and awareness programmes so that the local communities can improve and preserve their livelihoods and mitigate negative environmental impacts.

12. Alternative development programmes, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes, should be designed to address subregional and regional needs and should be integrated, when circumstances require, into broader regional, subregional and bilateral treaties and arrangements.

13. International cooperation, coordination and stakeholder ownership are essential for the successful implementation and sustainability of alternative development programmes. Alternative development should be considered by all parties involved as a long-term commitment whose results may require time to attain.

14. International cooperation programmes aimed at alternative development should take into account the experiences of different countries, including with regard to South-South cooperation, should draw on best practices and lessons learned in alternative development programmes and projects and should take into account the available financial and technical support provided by donors.

15. Alternative development policies, as one of the tools available in the fight against the world drug problem, should be implemented alongside efforts made by States to strengthen the rule of law and promote health, safety and security so as to ensure a comprehensive approach to tackling the challenges that may be posed by the possible links between drug trafficking, corruption and different forms of organized crime and, in some cases, terrorism.

16. Alternative development can be an integral element of an overall development strategy and should complement economic efforts in the fight against poverty.

17. The impact of alternative development programmes should be assessed by taking into account their contribution to the control of illicit crop cultivation, including the eradication of such crops, and through estimates based on human development indices, socioeconomic and environmental indicators and impartial and accurate evaluations.

B. Actions and implementation measures

18. States Members of the United Nations, international organizations, regional organizations, development agencies, donors and international financial institutions, as well as civil society, should apply their utmost efforts, as appropriate:

(*a*) To target illicit cultivation and production of crops used for the production and manufacture of illicit drugs, and address related factors, by alleviating poverty, by strengthening the rule of law and institutional frameworks, as appropriate, and by promoting sustainable development aimed at enhancing the welfare of the population;

(*b*) To build and maintain confidence, dialogue and cooperation with and between stakeholders, from people at the community level and local authorities to leaders at the national and regional levels, so as to ensure participation and ownership for long-term sustainability;

(*c*) To implement long-term projects and programmes to provide opportunities to fight poverty, diversify livelihoods and strengthen development, institutional frameworks and the rule of law;

(*d*) To develop policies and programmes that take into account an evidence- and science-based assessment of the potential impact of alternative development on the illicit cultivation of crops used for the illicit production and manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and on rural and socioeconomic development, including the gender dimension related thereto, and the environment;

(*e*) To take into account the need to promote the diversification of licit crops cultivated and licit economic activities undertaken when implementing alternative development programmes;

(*f*) Owing to the transnational nature of drug-related crimes, to encourage and support coordinated cross-border collaboration and alternative development activities, where appropriate and feasible, with the support of international cooperation;

(*g*) To address with specific measures the situation of women, children, youth and other high-risk populations, including, in some cases, dependent drug users, owing to their vulnerability and exploitation in the illicit drug economy;

(*h*) To provide, within a holistic and integrated development approach, essential basic services and legal livelihood opportunities to the communities affected by, or in some cases vulnerable to, illicit crop cultivation;

(*i*) To recognize that alternative development, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development, requires the implementation of articulated short-, medium- and long-term plans and actions from all relevant stakeholders to promote positive and sustainable socioeconomic changes in the affected and, in some cases, vulnerable areas;

(*j*) To promote coordination and encourage alternative development programmes which contain complementary measures at the local, regional and national levels;

(*k*) To ensure, when considering crop control measures, that small-farmer households have opportunities for viable and sustainable licit livelihoods so that the measures may be properly sequenced in a sustainable fashion and appropriately coordinated, taking into account the circumstances of the region, country or area concerned;

(*l*) To ensure that programmes or projects related to alternative development effectively discourage the illicit cultivation of crops used for the illicit production and manufacture of drugs;

(*m*) To also ensure that drug control programmes are implemented in a comprehensive and balanced manner, so as to avoid the shifting of illicit crop cultivation domestically, as well as from one country or region to another;

(*n*) To respect the legitimate interests and specific needs of the local affected and, in some cases, vulnerable population when designing and implementing alternative development programmes;

(*o*) To address basic human needs, in full conformity with the three drug conventions and relevant human rights instruments, in order to promote the welfare of targeted communities;

(*p*) To integrate those communities which are in marginalized regions into the economic and political mainstream; as appropriate, such integration should involve supporting access to roads, schools, primary health-care services, electricity and other services and infrastructure;

(*q*) To promote increased coordination and cooperation between relevant governmental agencies, when appropriate, and adopt an integrated approach to drug control that involves all relevant stakeholders;

(*r*) To ensure that the implementation of alternative development programmes is conducted in a manner that helps to enhance synergy and confidence among national Governments, regional authorities and local administrations and communities with regard to building local ownership and coordination and cooperation;

(*s*) To promote the strengthening of the justice and security sectors and social development, as well as institutional legal frameworks and anti-corruption measures, in a manner conducive to enhancing alternative development efforts;

(*t*) To promote governance capabilities, when appropriate, in order to strengthen the rule of law, including at the local level;

(*u*) To ensure that measures aimed at strengthening the rule of law are included in development-oriented drug control policies in order to, inter alia, support farmers in their efforts to stop, and in some cases prevent, the cultivation of illicit crops;

(*v*) To apply, in addition to estimates of illicit cultivation and other illicit activities related to the world drug problem, indicators related to human development, socioeconomic conditions, rural development and the alleviation of poverty, as well as institutional and environmental indicators, when assessing alternative development programmes in order to ensure that the outcomes are in line with national and international development objectives, including the Millennium Development Goals, and that they reflect accountable use of donor funds and truly benefit the affected communities;

(*w*) To utilize objective impact evaluations that examine a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors and incorporate the lessons learned from these evaluations in future projects to ensure that the design and implementation of alternative development programmes are based on a reliable and evidence-based evaluation and thorough analysis of local socioeconomic, geographical and cultural realities, as well as the assessment of benefits and risks;

(*x*) To undertake further research and strengthen data collection with a view to providing a basis for more effective and evidence-based alternative development programmes, as well as conduct research to assess the factors leading to the illicit cultivation of drug crops used for the production and manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

(*y*) To utilize data and conduct analysis to identify areas, communities and affected populations that are vulnerable to illicit cultivation and its related illicit activities, and tailor the implementation of programmes and projects to address identified needs;

(*z*) To encourage partners in cross-border alternative development activities to consider measures to support the implementation of alternative development strategies and programmes, which may include special preferential policies, protection of property rights and facilitation of the import and export of products, in accordance with relevant international law, including trade agreements;

(*aa*) To enhance technical support, including exchange of expertise, best practices and resources, while seeking to secure long-term flexible funding for alternative development programmes in order to ensure their sustainability;

(*bb*) To consider the possibility of creating an international fund for alternative development programmes that could be used to face major emergency situations, in order to ensure continuity;

(*cc*) To recognize that international cooperation resources for the implementation of alternative development programmes should be used in consultation and in coordination with partner countries to support joint efforts to eliminate, reduce and, in some cases, prevent the cultivation of illicit crops through reducing poverty and enhancing rural development in areas affected by, or in some cases vulnerable to, illicit cultivation and engaging in effective law enforcement measures;

(*dd*) To recognize that long-term cooperation, coordination and the commitment of multilevel and multisectoral stakeholders are essential to a holistic and integrated approach to the effectiveness and sustainability of alternative development programmes;

(*ee*) To consider voluntary and pragmatic measures in appropriate forums, with a view to enabling alternative development products to gain easier access to international markets, in accordance with applicable multilateral trade rules and treaties and taking into consideration the ongoing negotiation processes in the framework of the World Trade Organization; these might include promoting cost-effective marketing regimes in the field of alternative development, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development, such as a global stamp for products stemming from alternative development programmes and voluntary certification to support the sustainability of alternative development products;

(*ff*) To promote, where appropriate, a favourable socioeconomic infrastructure, including the development of roads and transportation networks, the promotion and enhancement of farmer associations, microfinance schemes and schemes aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of the management of available financing resources;

(*gg*) To combine local wisdom, indigenous knowledge, public-private partnerships and available resources to promote, inter alia, a legal market-driven product development approach when applicable, capacity-building, skills training of the involved population, effective management and the entrepreneurial spirit, in order to support the creation of internal and sustainable commercial systems and a viable value chain at the local level, when applicable;

(*hh*) To support policies conducive to cooperation with the international financial institutions and, where appropriate, private sector involvement and investment to help to ensure long-term sustainability, including through the use of public-private partnerships, and to encourage alternative development in rural associations or cooperatives and support their management capacity, in order to maximize value from primary production and to ensure the integration of areas affected by, or in some cases vulnerable to, illicit cultivation into national, regional and, as appropriate, international markets;

(*ii*) To promote local ownership and participation of the involved parties in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of alternative development programmes and projects;

(*jj*) To foster empowerment, including articulation, communication and participation, of the community and local authorities and other stakeholders, to sustain the achievements of the projects and programmes;

(*kk*) To take into account land rights and other related land management resources when designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating alternative development programmes, including those of indigenous peoples and local communities, in accordance with national legal frameworks;

(*ll*) To raise awareness among rural communities of the negative impacts that illicit drug crop cultivation, related deforestation and the illicit use of natural resources, in disregard of national or international laws, may have on long-term development and the environment.

47th plenary meeting
25 July 2013

2013/43. Support to Non-Self-Governing Territories by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations

The Economic and Social Council,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General[240] and the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council containing the information submitted by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system on their activities with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[241]

Having heard the statement by the representative of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[242]

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960, the resolutions of the Special Committee and other relevant resolutions and decisions, including, in particular, Economic and Social Council resolution 2012/22 of 26 July 2012,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final documents of the successive Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries and of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union, the Pacific Islands Forum and the Caribbean Community,

Conscious of the need to facilitate the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV),

Welcoming the current participation, in their capacity as observers, of those Non-Self-Governing Territories that are associate members of the regional commissions in the world conferences in the economic and social sphere, subject to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and in accordance with relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, including resolutions and decisions of the Assembly and the Special Committee on specific Non-Self-Governing Territories,

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[240] A/68/62.

[241] E/2013/55.

[242] See E/2013/SR.39.

Noting that only some specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system have been involved in providing assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Welcoming the assistance extended to Non-Self-Governing Territories by certain specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system,

Stressing that, because the development options of the small island Non-Self-Governing Territories are limited, they face special challenges in planning for and implementing sustainable development, and that they will be constrained in meeting those challenges without the continuing cooperation and assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system,

Stressing also the importance of securing the resources necessary for funding expanded programmes of assistance for the peoples concerned and the need to enlist the support of all the major funding institutions within the United Nations system in that regard,

Reaffirming the mandates of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take all appropriate measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions,

Expressing its appreciation to the African Union, the Pacific Islands Forum, the Caribbean Community and other regional organizations for the continued cooperation and assistance they have extended to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in that regard,

Expressing its conviction that closer contacts and consultations between and among the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and regional organizations help to facilitate the effective formulation of programmes of assistance for the peoples concerned,

Mindful of the imperative need to keep under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the various decisions of the United Nations relating to decolonization,

Bearing in mind the extremely fragile economies of the small island Non-Self-Governing Territories and their vulnerability to natural disasters, such as hurricanes, cyclones and sea-level rise, and recalling the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 67/134 of 18 December 2012, entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples",

1. *Takes note* of the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council,[241] and endorses the observations and suggestions arising therefrom;

2. *Also takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[240]

3. *Recommends* that all States intensify their efforts within the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

4. *Reaffirms* that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations in their efforts to contribute to the implementation of the Declaration and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. *Also reaffirms* that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the aspirations of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories to exercise their right to self-determination entails, as a corollary, the extension of all appropriate assistance to those peoples;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have continued to cooperate with the United Nations and the regional and subregional organizations in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and requests all of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to implement the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

7. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and international and regional organizations to examine and review conditions in each Non-Self-Governing Territory so that they may take appropriate measures to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of those Territories on a case-by-case basis;

8. *Urges* those specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system that have not yet provided assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories to do so as soon as possible on a case-by-case basis;

9. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and regional organizations to strengthen existing measures of support and to formulate appropriate programmes of assistance to the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories on a case-by-case basis, within the framework of their respective mandates, in order to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of those Territories;

10. *Recommends* that the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system formulate, with the active cooperation of the regional organizations concerned and on a case-by-case basis, concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and submit those proposals to their governing and legislative organs;

11. *Also recommends* that the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system continue to review, at the regular meetings of their governing bodies, the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

12. *Recalls* the preparation by the Department of Public Information and the Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat, in consultation with the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, of an informational leaflet on assistance programmes available to the Non-Self-Governing Territories and its updated online version, and requests that they be disseminated as widely as possible;

13. *Welcomes* the continuing efforts made by the United Nations Development Programme in maintaining a close liaison between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, including the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, and in providing assistance to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

14. *Encourages* the Non-Self-Governing Territories to take steps to establish or strengthen disaster preparedness and management institutions and policies;

15. *Requests* the administering Powers concerned to facilitate, when appropriate, the participation of appointed and elected representatives of Non-Self-Governing Territories in the relevant meetings and conferences of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in accordance with relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, including the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Special Committee on specific Territories, so that they may benefit from the related activities of those agencies and organizations;

16. *Recommends* that all Governments intensify their efforts within the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to accord priority to the question of providing assistance to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories on a case-by-case basis;

17. *Draws the attention* of the Special Committee to the present resolution and to the discussion held on the subject at the substantive session of 2013 of the Economic and Social Council;

18. *Recalls* the adoption by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean on 16 May 1998 of its resolution 574 (XXVII),[243] in which the Commission called for the mechanisms necessary for its associate members, including the Non-Self-Governing Territories, to participate, subject to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, in the special sessions of the Assembly convened to review and assess the implementation of the plans of action of those United Nations world conferences in which the Territories had originally participated in their capacity as observers, and in the work of the Council and its subsidiary bodies;

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[243] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1998, Supplement No. 21* (E/1998/41), chap. III, sect. G.

19. *Requests* the President of the Council to continue to maintain close contact on those matters with the Chair of the Special Committee and to report thereon to the Council;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of the present resolution, paying particular attention to cooperation and integration arrangements for maximizing the efficiency of the assistance activities undertaken by various organizations of the United Nations system, and to report thereon to the Council at its substantive session of 2014;

21. *Decides* to keep the above questions under continuous review.

47th plenary meeting
25 July 2013

2013/44. Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Monterrey, Mexico, from 18 to 22 March 2002, and the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, held in Doha from 29 November to 2 December 2008,

Recalling also the 2005 World Summit, held in New York from 14 to 16 September 2005, and its outcome document,[244]

Recalling further the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development, held in New York from 24 to 30 June 2009, and its outcome document,[245]

Recalling the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, held in New York from 20 to 22 September 2010, and its outcome document,[246]

Recalling also the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, and its outcome document,[247]

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 67/199 of 21 December 2012 on the follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development and resolution 65/146 of 20 December 2010 on innovative mechanisms of financing for development, Economic and Social Council resolution 2009/30 of 31 July 2009 on a strengthened and more effective intergovernmental inclusive process to carry out the financing for development follow-up and resolution 2012/31 of 27 July 2012 on the follow-up to the International Conference, and all other relevant resolutions of the Assembly and the Council, as well as the 2008 Review Conference,

Taking note of the summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held in New York on 22 April 2013,[248]

Taking note also of the note by the Secretary-General on coherence, coordination and cooperation in the context of financing for sustainable development and the post-2015 development agenda,[249]

Reaffirming the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development[250] in its entirety, its integrity and its holistic approach, and recalling the resolve to take concrete action to implement the Monterrey Consensus and address the challenges of financing for development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity in support of the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

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[244] General Assembly resolution 60/1.

[245] General Assembly resolution 63/303, annex.

[246] General Assembly resolution 65/1.

[247] General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex.

[248] A/68/78-E/2013/66.

[249] E/2013/52.

[250] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18–22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

Reaffirming also that each country must take primary responsibility for its own development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized for the achievement of sustainable development, and recognizing that national efforts should be complemented by supportive global programmes, measures and policies aimed at expanding the development opportunities of developing countries, while taking into account national conditions and ensuring respect for national ownership, strategies and sovereignty,

Deeply concerned about the ongoing adverse impacts of the global financial and economic crisis on development, including on the capacity of developing countries to mobilize resources for development, recognizing that, while global growth is returning, there is a need to sustain the recovery, which is fragile and uneven, and acknowledging that an effective response to the impacts of the crisis requires timely implementation of all development commitments, including existing aid commitments,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of staying fully engaged, nationally, regionally and internationally, in ensuring proper and effective follow-up to the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development[250] as reaffirmed in the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development, adopted by the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus,[251] and of continuing unremitting efforts to build bridges between all relevant stakeholders within the holistic agenda of the financing for development process;

2. *Reiterates* the role played by the United Nations as a focal point for the financing for development follow-up process and the need to maintain that role to ensure the continuity and dynamism of the process, while reaffirming the need to further intensify the engagement of all stakeholders, including the United Nations system, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the World Trade Organization, in the follow-up to and implementation of the commitments made at Monterrey and Doha;

3. *Also reiterates* that the Economic and Social Council should continue to strengthen its role in promoting coherence, coordination and cooperation in the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration and as a forum for multi-stakeholder involvement;

4. *Welcomes*, in that regard, the ongoing efforts in accordance with the commitment made at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development to strengthen the Council within its mandate under the Charter of the United Nations, as a principal organ in the integrated and coordinated follow-up of the outcomes of all major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social, environmental and related fields, and to ensure its key role in achieving a balanced integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development;

5. *Looks forward*, in that regard, to the review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 61/16 of 20 November 2006 on the strengthening of the Council;

6. *Recalls* paragraphs 255 to 257 of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development,[247] and in this regard reaffirms the need to reinforce coherence and coordination and to avoid duplication of efforts with regard to the financing for development follow-up process;

7. *Welcomes* the establishment of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing, looks forward to the report of the Committee as a contribution to the financing for development follow-up process as well as to an intergovernmentally agreed United Nations development agenda beyond 2015, and encourages the Financing for Development Office of the Secretariat to provide effective secretariat support to the Committee;

8. *Emphasizes* that the financing for development follow-up process should constitute a continuum of events, each contributing to and feeding into the next, ensuring the holistic nature of the process and making better and more effective use of existing mechanisms and resources;

9. *Welcomes* the substantive discussions of the High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development of the General Assembly and the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and emphasizes that those discussions are an integral and mutually reinforcing part of the financing for development follow-up process;

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[251] General Assembly resolution 63/239, annex.

10. *Stresses* the need to further improve the dialogue between Member States and representatives of the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development during the special high-level meeting of the Council, as part of a forum for multi-stakeholder dialogue;

11. *Welcomes* the increased interaction and coordination at the staff level with the institutions involved prior to the special high-level meeting of the Council;

12. *Recognizes* the efforts of the President of the Economic and Social Council, in consultation with Member States, to continue to work with the appropriate representatives of the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to improve the agenda and the format of the special high-level meeting of the Council, considering innovative approaches that are conducive, inter alia, to the high-level participation of those institutions;

13. *Requests* the President of the Council, in close consultation with Member States, to continue close cooperation and dialogue with the relevant organizations and stakeholders on all the elements of the preparations for the special high-level meeting of the Council, in particular the date and agenda of the meeting of the following year, in order to seek a more interactive, dynamic and substantive discussion on key issues related to the financing for development framework;

14. *Welcomes* the efforts undertaken to give more prominence to the consideration of the agenda item on financing for development during the annual substantive session of the Council, and stresses the need to continue to improve those modalities;

15. *Encourages* all relevant stakeholders to consider organizing seminars, panel discussions and briefings as part of the preparations for and contribution to the above-mentioned events in order to raise visibility, attract interest and participation and promote substantive discussions on a continuing basis;

16. *Notes* the ongoing discussions on innovative mechanisms of financing for development, including those of the high-level meeting on innovative financing for development, organized by the United Nations Development Programme on 17 December 2012, while reiterating that such voluntary mechanisms should supplement and not be a substitute for traditional sources of financing;

17. *Reiterates* the importance of further improving cooperation between the United Nations, the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization in the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration, based on a clear understanding of and respect for their respective mandates and governance structures;

18. *Welcomes*, in that regard, the invitation by the Chairman of the joint Development Committee of the World Bank Group and the International Monetary Fund to the President of the Council to participate in the meeting of the Committee, and notes that the participation of the President of the Council in meetings of the intergovernmental bodies of the international organizations, as appropriate, can contribute to the financing for development follow-up process;

19. *Encourages* the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, especially the Financing for Development Office, to maintain regular interaction at the staff level with the World Bank Group, the International Monetary Fund, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in the interest of greater coherence, coordination and cooperation, each acting in accordance with its respective intergovernmental mandates;

20. *Welcomes* the decision of the General Assembly to hold open, transparent and inclusive consultations to review and explore the modalities of the financing for development process, including possible arrangements to strengthen the process, as well as options for bringing together the various processes covering development financing in an integrated manner, taking into account the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on modalities of the financing for development follow-up process,[252] and looks forward to the successful conclusion of those consultations;

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[252] A/67/353.

21. *Recalls* the decision of the General Assembly to hold informal consultations with a view to taking a final decision on the need for a follow-up financing for development conference by 2013;

22. *Reiterates its appeal* to Member States and other potential donors to consider contributing generously to the Trust Fund for the Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development, which would facilitate the implementation of a strengthened and more effective intergovernmental inclusive process to carry out the financing for development follow-up.

48th plenary meeting
26 July 2013

2013/45. United Nations Institute for Training and Research

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 62/210 of 19 December 2007 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 2009/27 of 30 July 2009 and 2011/11 of 22 July 2011,

Acknowledging the pursuit by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research of innovation in the field of training and capacity development, its continued effort to improve the high quality and effectiveness of its output and the emphasis it has placed on generating multiple effects from training, including enhancement of the capabilities of learning centres in developing countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[253]

2. *Notes* that initial discussions have been held between the Secretary-General and the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research to explore the implications of the proposed consolidation of some United Nations entities dedicated to research, training and knowledge services, including the Institute, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, within existing resources, a report on the ongoing consultations.

48th plenary meeting
26 July 2013

2013/46. Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Istanbul Declaration[254] and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020,[255] adopted by the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 9 to 13 May 2011, and endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 65/280 of 17 June 2011, in which the Assembly called upon all the relevant stakeholders to commit to implementing the Programme of Action,

Reaffirming the overarching goal of the Istanbul Programme of Action of overcoming the structural challenges faced by the least developed countries in order to eradicate poverty, achieve the internationally agreed development goals and enable graduation from the least developed country category,

Recalling its resolution 2012/26 of 27 July 2012 on the Istanbul Programme of Action,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 67/220 and 67/221 of 21 December 2012,

Emphasizing the need for coordinated implementation and coherent follow-up and monitoring of the Istanbul Programme of Action, and noting the key role of the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States in this regard, as set out in paragraph 155 of the Programme of Action,

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[253] E/2013/63.

[254] *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9–13 May 2011* (A/CONF.219/7), chap. I.

[255] Ibid., chap. II.

Recognizing that, over the years, the responsibilities of the Office of the High Representative have increased considerably in their scope and complexity,

Noting that the theme of the 2013 annual ministerial review is "Science, technology and innovation, and the potential of culture, in promoting sustainable development and achieving the Millennium Development Goals",

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020;[256]

2. *Reaffirms* the commitment, made by the international community in the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development,[257] to assist the least developed countries in their efforts to achieve sustainable development, and also reaffirms the agreement to effectively implement the Istanbul Programme of Action[255] and to fully integrate its priority areas into the framework for action contained in the outcome document, the broader implementation of which will contribute to the overarching goal of the Programme of Action of enabling half the least developed countries to meet the criteria for graduation by 2020;

3. *Expresses its concern* that the ongoing impact of the financial and economic crisis demonstrates the need for appropriate regional and international support to be deployed in a timely and targeted manner to complement the efforts of the least developed countries aimed at building resilience in the face of economic shocks and mitigating the effects of such shocks;

4. *Reaffirms* that building a critical mass of viable and competitive productive capacity in agriculture, manufacturing and services is essential if the least developed countries are to benefit from greater integration into the global economy, increase their resilience to shocks, sustain inclusive and equitable growth and eradicate poverty, achieve structural transformation and generate full and productive employment and decent work for all;

5. *Notes* the efforts made by the least developed countries towards full employment and decent work for all, expresses its concern that, despite considerable efforts, those countries are yet to generate a sufficient number of decent jobs for their growing working-age populations, including because of the structural constraints of their economies, and in this regard encourages further action by the least developed countries to strengthen productive capacities, as outlined in the Istanbul Programme of Action, and recalls the commitments made by the development partners in the Programme of Action to provide, inter alia, enhanced financial and technical support to the least developed countries to develop productive capacities, in order to support the efforts of the least developed countries to achieve structural transformation and generate full and productive employment and decent work for all;

6. *Recognizes* that least developed countries have made some progress on many of the goals and targets in the Istanbul Programme of Action, leading to structural change in a few of them, expresses its concern that most least developed countries continue to face pervasive poverty, serious structural impediments to growth, low levels of human development and high exposure to shocks and disasters, and also expresses its concern that the challenges presented by the global economic environment are putting at risk the hard-won gains achieved so far and the ability to expand those gains to all least developed countries;

7. *Welcomes* the progress made by many least developed countries in implementing the Istanbul Programme of Action, including by mainstreaming it into relevant planning documents and development strategies, calls upon the least developed countries, with the support of their development partners, to fulfil their commitments and to promote implementation of the Programme of Action, including by integrating its provisions into their national policies and development frameworks and conducting regular reviews with the full involvement of all key stakeholders, and in this regard invites the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, the subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council, including United Nations regional and functional commissions, the United Nations resident coordinator system and the United Nations country teams to actively support the integration and implementation of the Programme of Action;

8. *Also welcomes* the progress in, and stresses the importance of, mainstreaming the Istanbul Programme of Action into the development cooperation frameworks of development partners, and calls upon the development

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[256] A/68/88-E/2013/81 and Corr.1.

[257] General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex.

partners to further integrate the Programme of Action into their respective national cooperation policy frameworks, programmes and activities, as appropriate, to ensure enhanced, predictable and targeted support to the least developed countries, as set out in the Programme of Action, and the delivery of their commitments, and to consider appropriate measures to overcome shortfalls or shortcomings, if any;

9. *Invites* all organizations of the United Nations system and other multilateral organizations, including the Bretton Woods institutions and international and regional financial institutions, to contribute to the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action, including by implementing enhanced substantive and technical assistance to the least developed countries in a timely manner, and to integrate the Programme of Action into their programmes of work, as appropriate and in accordance with their respective mandates, and to participate fully in its review at the national, subregional, regional and global levels, and in this regard invites them to report on their contribution to the implementation of the Programme of Action as part of their annual reporting to their respective governing bodies;

10. *Expresses its concern* over the fall in official development assistance to least developed countries by 2 per cent in real terms in 2011 and its further decline subsequently, while noting that official development assistance continues to be the largest source of external financing for the development of least developed countries and plays an important role in their development and that progress has been made during the past decade in increasing the flow of official development assistance to least developed countries, underlines that the fulfilment of all official development assistance commitments is crucial, including the commitments by many developed countries to achieving the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries by 2015, as well as the target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to the least developed countries, and urges developed countries that have not yet done so to fulfil their commitments for official development assistance to least developed countries;

11. *Welcomes* steps to improve the effectiveness and quality of aid in least developed countries, and underlines the need for enhancing the quality of aid to least developed countries by strengthening national ownership, alignment, harmonization, predictability, mutual accountability and transparency, and results orientation;

12. *Recalls* the commitment, contained in the Istanbul Programme of Action, that donor countries should review their official development assistance commitments in 2015 and consider further enhancing the resources for the least developed countries;

13. *Calls upon* the least developed countries, their development partners, the United Nations system and all other actors to further intensify their efforts to fully and effectively implement, in a coordinated, coherent and expeditious manner, the commitments that have been made in the Istanbul Programme of Action in its eight priority areas, namely, (*a*) productive capacity, (*b*) agriculture, food security and rural development, (*c*) trade, (*d*) commodities, (*e*) human and social development, (*f*) multiple crises and other emerging challenges, (*g*) mobilizing financial resources for development and capacity-building, and (*h*) good governance at all levels;

14. *Calls upon* the least developed countries, in cooperation with their development partners, to broaden their existing country review mechanisms, including those for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, the implementation of poverty reduction strategy papers, common country assessments and United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks, and the existing consultative mechanisms to cover the review of the Istanbul Programme of Action;

15. *Calls upon* the developing countries, guided by the spirit of solidarity and consistent with their capabilities, to provide support for the effective implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action in mutually agreed areas of cooperation within the framework of South-South cooperation, which is a complement to, but not a substitute for, North-South cooperation;

16. *Invites* the private sector, civil society and foundations to contribute to the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action in their respective areas of competence in line with the national priorities of the least developed countries;

17. *Welcomes with appreciation* the decisions taken by various entities of the United Nations system, including the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the International Telecommunication Union, the United Nations Capital Development Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development

Programme, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change secretariat, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Office for Project Services, the United Nations Population Fund, the World Food Programme, the World Intellectual Property Organization and the World Meteorological Organization, to mainstream the Istanbul Programme of Action and integrate its relevant provisions into their programmes of work, and in this regard reiterates its invitation to the governing bodies of all other United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies to do the same in an expeditious manner, as appropriate and in accordance with their respective mandates;

18. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to include the issues of concern to the least developed countries in all relevant reports in the economic, social, environmental and related fields, in order to support the implementation of the goals set out in the Istanbul Programme of Action;

19. *Underlines* the need to give particular attention to the issues and concerns of the least developed countries in all major United Nations conferences and processes;

20. *Recalls* the request made by the General Assembly to the Secretary-General to take the steps necessary to undertake a joint gap and capacity analysis on a priority basis by 2013, with the aim of establishing a technology bank and science, technology and innovation supporting mechanism dedicated to the least developed countries, building on existing international initiatives;

21. *Underlines* the need to ensure the mutual accountability of the least developed countries and their development partners for delivering the commitments undertaken under the Istanbul Programme of Action, and requests the Secretary-General to report on the follow-up to paragraph 145 of the Programme of Action as regards the steps taken to ensure mutual accountability;

22. *Reaffirms* its decision to include in its annual ministerial review, in 2015, a review of the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action;

23. *Reiterates* that the Development Cooperation Forum should continue to take into consideration the Istanbul Programme of Action when it reviews the trends in international development cooperation, as well as policy coherence for development;

24. *Expresses its concern* that, although least developed countries have made some progress in social and human development, many of the goals and targets of the Millennium Development Goals have yet to be achieved, and calls upon the international community to give special priority to least developed countries in order to accelerate the progress in attaining the Millennium Development Goals in least developed countries by 2015;

25. *Strongly encourages* giving appropriate consideration to the special needs and development priorities of the least developed countries, including the eight priority areas of the Istanbul Programme of Action, such as productive capacity, in the processes devoted to the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda;

26. *Notes* the biennial reviews of the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action undertaken by the relevant United Nations regional commissions in 2013, and invites them to continue to carry out such reviews in close coordination with the global-level and country-level follow-up processes and in cooperation with subregional and regional development banks and intergovernmental organizations;

27. *Notes with appreciation* that several least developed countries have expressed their intention to reach the status of graduation by 2020, invites them to start the preparations for their graduation and transition strategy, and requests all relevant entities of the United Nations system, in particular the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, to extend the necessary support in this regard;

28. *Recognizes* that the activities relating to least developed countries carried out within the Secretariat need to be further coordinated and consolidated in order to ensure effective monitoring and follow-up of the Istanbul Programme of Action led by the Office of the High Representative and to provide well-coordinated support for realizing the goal of enabling half of the least developed countries to meet the criteria for graduation by 2020;

29. *Strongly encourages* Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, major groups and other donors to contribute in a timely manner to the Trust Fund in support of the activities undertaken by the Office of the High Representative to support the implementation, follow-up and monitoring of the Istanbul

Programme of Action and the participation of representatives of the least developed countries in the annual review meeting on the implementation of the Programme of Action by the Council, as well as in other relevant forums, and in this regard expresses its appreciation to those countries that have made voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund;

30. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Council at its substantive session of 2014, under the sub-item entitled "Review and coordination of the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020" of the item entitled "Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits", a progress report on the implementation of the Programme of Action.

48th plenary meeting
26 July 2013

Decisions

2013/201. Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council

A

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 12 February 2013, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to vacancies in its subsidiary and related bodies:

Elections postponed from previous sessions

COMMITTEE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS POPULATION AWARD

The Council elected QATAR and the UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA to fill outstanding vacancies on the Committee for the United Nations Population Award for terms beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2015.

The Council further postponed the election of one member from African States and one member from Asia-Pacific States for terms beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2015.

ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE PEACEBUILDING COMMISSION

The Council elected the DOMINICAN REPUBLIC and ETHIOPIA to the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission in accordance with Council resolutions 2008/38 of 19 December 2008 and 2012/37 of 20 December 2012, for terms beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2014, or until the expiration of their membership in the Council, whichever was earlier.

B

At its 10th plenary meeting, on 25 April 2013, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to vacancies in its subsidiary and related bodies:

Elections

STATISTICAL COMMISSION

The Council elected the following eight Member States to the Statistical Commission for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2014: ANGOLA, BRAZIL, CAMEROON, ITALY, LIBYA, NEW ZEALAND, RUSSIAN FEDERATION and SWEDEN.

The Council also elected the NETHERLANDS to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Commission for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2016.

COMMISSION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected the following seven Member States to the Commission on Population and Development for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the forty-eighth session of the Commission, in 2014, and expiring at the close of its fifty-first session, in 2018: BENIN, LIBERIA, PAKISTAN, SOUTH AFRICA, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and ZAMBIA.

The Council postponed the election of three members from Asia-Pacific States, two members from Eastern European States, three members from Latin American and Caribbean States and one member from Western European and other States for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the forty-eighth session of the Commission and expiring at the close of its fifty-first session.

The Council elected BANGLADESH to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Commission for a term beginning at the first meeting of its forty-seventh session, in 2013, and expiring at the close of its fiftieth session, in 2017.

The Council further postponed the election of one member from Asia-Pacific States and one member from Latin American and Caribbean States, both for terms beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the forty-ninth session of the Commission, in 2016; and one member from African States, one member from Asia-Pacific States and one member from Eastern European States, all for a term beginning at the first meeting of its forty-seventh session and expiring at the close of its fiftieth session.

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

The Council elected the following 12 Member States to the Commission on the Status of Women for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-ninth session of the Commission, in 2014, and expiring at the close of its sixty-second session, in 2018: BANGLADESH, CONGO, EL SALVADOR, GHANA, GUYANA, INDIA, KAZAKHSTAN, KENYA, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, TAJIKISTAN, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA and URUGUAY.

The Council postponed the election of one member from African States for a term beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-ninth session of the Commission and expiring at the close of its sixty-second session.

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

The Council elected the following 20 Member States to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2014: ANGOLA, AUSTRALIA, BELGIUM, BENIN, BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF), BRAZIL, CANADA, COLOMBIA, CROATIA, CUBA, CZECH REPUBLIC, FRANCE, INDIA, INDONESIA, KAZAKHSTAN, NIGERIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, TAJIKISTAN, TOGO and UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORKING GROUP OF EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING

The Council elected CÔTE D'IVOIRE and SRI LANKA to fill outstanding vacancies on the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting for terms beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2014, and GHANA to fill an outstanding vacancy for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2015.

The Council further postponed the election of one member from Asia-Pacific States and eight members from Western European and other States for terms beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2014; and of four members from Asia-Pacific States, two members from Eastern European States and two members from Latin American and Caribbean States for terms beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2015.

PERMANENT FORUM ON INDIGENOUS ISSUES

The Council elected the following seven members to the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2014: Megan DAVIS (Australia), Oliver LOODE (Estonia), Aisa MUKABENOVA (Russian Federation), Joseph Goko MUTANGAH (Kenya), Gervais NZOA (Cameroon), Mohammad Hassani Nejad PIRKOUHI (Islamic Republic of Iran) and Álvaro Esteban POP AC (Guatemala).

The Council postponed the election of one member from Asia-Pacific States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2014.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

The Council elected the following 11 Member States to the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2014: ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA, CHINA, ESTONIA, GERMANY, ITALY, NETHERLANDS, PANAMA, PAPUA NEW GUINEA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and ZAMBIA.

The Council also elected the following Member States to replace members of the Executive Board who were resigning from their seats effective 1 January 2014: JAPAN, to complete the term of office of GREECE (expiring on 31 December 2014); and NEW ZEALAND, to complete the term of office of CANADA (expiring on 31 December 2015).

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME/UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND/UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR PROJECT SERVICES

The Council elected the following 11 Member States to the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2014: Armenia, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Ireland, Montenegro, Nepal, Netherlands, Norway, United Republic of Tanzania and United States of America.

The Council also elected the following Member States to replace members of the Executive Board who were resigning from their seats effective 1 January 2014: Canada, to complete the term of office of New Zealand (expiring on 31 December 2014); Belgium, to complete the term of office of Portugal (expiring on 31 December 2014); Switzerland, to complete the term of office of Japan (expiring on 31 December 2015); and Finland, to complete the term of office of Spain (expiring on 31 December 2015).

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

The Council elected the following five Member States to the Executive Board of the World Food Programme for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2014: Burundi, Cuba, Ethiopia, Norway and Pakistan.

The Council postponed the election of one member from States included in List D[1] set out in the Basic Texts of the World Food Programme for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2014 and expiring on 31 December 2016.

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

The Council elected Sri Suryawati (Indonesia) to the International Narcotics Control Board for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 1 March 2017 to fill a vacancy arising from the death of Hamid Ghodse (Islamic Republic of Iran).

COMMITTEE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS POPULATION AWARD

The Council elected Nigeria and Pakistan to fill outstanding vacancies on the Committee for the United Nations Population Award for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2015.

PROGRAMME COORDINATING BOARD OF THE JOINT UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME ON HIV/AIDS

The Council elected the following seven Member States to the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2014: El Salvador, France, India, Kazakhstan, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania and United States of America.

The Council postponed the election of one member from African States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2014.

GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME

The Council elected France and Norway to fill outstanding vacancies on the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2016.

The Council further postponed the election of two members from Eastern European States and one member from Western European and other States for terms beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2015; and two members from Eastern European States and two members from Western European and other States for terms beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2016.

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[1] Reproduced in E/2013/9/Add.8, annex III.

Nominations

COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND COORDINATION

The Council nominated the following five Member States for election by the General Assembly to the Committee for Programme and Coordination for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2014: BENIN, CHINA, ETHIOPIA, HAITI and JAPAN.

The Council postponed the nomination of one member from African States and one member from Asia-Pacific States for election by the General Assembly for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2014.

C

At its 11th plenary meeting, on 6 May 2013, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to vacancies in its subsidiary and related bodies:

Nominations postponed from previous sessions

COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND COORDINATION

The Council nominated the following two Member States for election by the General Assembly to the Committee for Programme and Coordination for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2014: UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Council further postponed the nomination of two members from Western European and other States for terms beginning on the date of election by the General Assembly and expiring on 31 December 2014; one member from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election by the Assembly and expiring on 31 December 2015; and one member from African States and one member from Asia-Pacific States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2014.

Appointments

PERMANENT FORUM ON INDIGENOUS ISSUES

Pursuant to Council resolution 2000/22 of 28 July 2000, the President of the Council appointed the following eight members to the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2014: Mariam Wallet Med ABOUBAKRINE (Burkina Faso), Kara-Kys ARAKCHAA (Russian Federation), Joan CARLING (Philippines), Maria Eugenia CHOQUE QUISPE (Plurinational State of Bolivia), Raja DEVASHISH ROY (Bangladesh), Dalee Sambo DOROUGH (United States of America), Edward JOHN (Canada) and Valmaine TOKI (New Zealand).

D

Appointments

COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN TAX MATTERS

At its 48th plenary meeting, on 26 July 2013, the Economic and Social Council took note of the appointment by the Secretary-General of the following 25 experts to the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters for a four-year term expiring on 30 June 2017: Khalid Abdulrahman ALMUFTAH (Qatar), Mohammed Amine BAINA (Morocco), Bernadette May Evelyn BUTLER (Bahamas), Andrew DAWSON (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), El Hadji Ibrahima DIOP (Senegal), Johan Cornelius DE LA REY (South Africa), Noor Azian Abdul HAMID (Malaysia), Liselott KANA (Chile), Toshiyuki KEMMOCHI (Japan), Cezary KRYSIAK (Poland), Armando LARA YAFFAR (Mexico), Wolfgang Karl Albert LASARS (Germany), Tizhong LIAO (China), Henry John LOUIE (United States of America), Enrico MARTINO (Italy), Eric Nii Yarboi MENSAH (Ghana), Ignatius Kawaza MVULA (Zambia), Carmel PETERS (New Zealand), Jorge Antonio Deher RACHID (Brazil), Satit RUNGKASIRI (Thailand), Pragya S. SAKSENA (India), Christoph SCHELLING (Switzerland), Stig B. SOLLUND (Norway), Ingela WILLFORS (Sweden) and Ulvi YUSIFOV (Azerbaijan).

E

At its 51st plenary meeting, on 7 November 2013, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to vacancies in its subsidiary and related bodies:

Elections

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS ENTITY FOR GENDER EQUALITY AND THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

The Council elected the following 18 Member States to the Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2014 and expiring on 31 December 2016: AUSTRALIA, BANGLADESH, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CUBA, EQUATORIAL GUINEA, INDIA, JAPAN, LIECHTENSTEIN, POLAND, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SENEGAL, SOMALIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SURINAME and TOGO.

The Council also elected to the Executive Board, in accordance with paragraph 61 (*a*) of General Assembly resolution 64/289 of 2 July 2010, the following four Member States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2014 and expiring on 31 December 2016: NORWAY, SWEDEN, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Council further elected to the Executive Board, in accordance with paragraph 61 (*b*) of General Assembly resolution 64/289, MEXICO and SAUDI ARABIA for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2014 and expiring on 31 December 2016.

The Council elected the following Member States to replace members of the Executive Board who were resigning from their seats effective 1 January 2014: ICELAND, to complete the term of office of SWITZERLAND (expiring on 31 December 2015); and NEW ZEALAND, to complete the term of IRELAND (expiring on 31 December 2015).

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

The Council elected Alejandro Mohar BETANCOURT (Mexico) to the International Narcotics Control Board for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 1 March 2017, to fill a vacancy arising from the resignation of Jorge MONTAÑO (Mexico).

Nominations

COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

The Council approved the nomination by the Secretary-General of the following 24 experts to the Committee of Experts on Public Administration for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2014 and expiring on 31 December 2017: Giuseppe Maria ARMENIA (Italy), Türksel Kaya BENSGHIR (Turkey), Rowena G. BETHEL (Bahamas), José CASTELAZO (Mexico), Xiaochu DAI (China), Meredith EDWARDS (Australia), Walter FUST (Switzerland), Alexandre Navarro GARCIA (Brazil), Angelita GREGORIO-MEDEL (Philippines), Igor KHALEVINSKY (Russian Federation), Mushtaq KHAN (Bangladesh), Francisco Longo MARTÍNEZ (Spain), Palouki MASSINA (Togo), Paul OQUIST (Nicaragua), Dalmas Anyango OTIENO (Kenya), Marta OYHANARTE (Argentina), Eko PRASOJO (Indonesia), Odette RAMSINGH (South Africa), Allan ROSENBAUM (United States of America), Margaret SANER (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Dona SCOLA (Republic of Moldova), Pontso Susan Matumelo SEKATLE (Lesotho), Najat ZARROUK (Morocco) and Jan ZIEKOW (Germany).

Elections postponed from previous sessions

COMMISSION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected ROMANIA to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Commission on Population and Development for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the fiftieth session of the Commission, in 2017.

The Council further postponed the election of one member from Asia-Pacific States and one member from Latin American and Caribbean States for terms beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the forty-ninth session of the Commission, in 2016; one member from African States and one member from Asia-Pacific States for terms beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of its fiftieth session; and three members from Asia-Pacific States, two members from Eastern European States, three members from Latin American and Caribbean States and one member from Western European and other States for a term beginning at the first meeting of its forty-eighth session, in 2014, and expiring at the close of its fifty-first session, in 2018.

COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected ROMANIA to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Commission for Social Development for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the fifty-fifth session of the Commission, in 2017.

The Council further postponed the election of one member from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the fifty-fourth session of the Commission, in 2016; and one member from Asia-Pacific States and three members from Western European and other States for terms beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of its fifty-fifth session.

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

The Council elected EGYPT to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Commission on the Status of Women for a term beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-ninth session of the Commission, in 2014, and expiring at the close of its sixty-second session, in 2018.

The Council also elected the SUDAN to the Commission for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2016, to complete the term of office of MALAWI, which had resigned from its seat effective 6 May 2013.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

The Council elected SPAIN to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Executive Board of the World Food Programme from List D for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2014 and expiring on 31 December 2016.

PROGRAMME COORDINATING BOARD OF THE JOINT UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME ON HIV/AIDS

The Council elected MOROCCO to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2014 and expiring on 31 December 2016.

The Council also elected DENMARK to the Programme Coordinating Board for a term beginning on 1 January 2014 and expiring on 31 December 2014, to complete the term of office of NORWAY, which was resigning from its seat effective 1 January 2014.

Nominations postponed from previous sessions

COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND COORDINATION

The Council nominated MOROCCO for election by the General Assembly to the Committee for Programme and Coordination for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2014 and expiring on 31 December 2016.

The Council further postponed the nomination of two members from Western European and other States for terms beginning on the date of election by the General Assembly and expiring on 31 December 2014; one member from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election by the Assembly and expiring on 31 December 2015; and one member from Asia-Pacific States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2014 and expiring on 31 December 2016.

F

Elections

ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE PEACEBUILDING COMMISSION

At its 54th plenary meeting, on 16 December 2013, the Economic and Social Council elected CROATIA to the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission for a term beginning on 1 January 2014 and expiring on 31 December 2014 to fill a vacancy arising from the expiration of the term of BULGARIA as a Council member elected to the Organizational Committee.

2013/202. Proposed date of the special high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

At its 4th plenary meeting, on 15 February 2013, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolution 2009/30 of 31 July 2009, decided, on an exceptional basis, that its special high-level meeting with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development would be held at United Nations Headquarters on 22 April 2013.

2013/203. Proposed date of the meeting of the Economic and Social Council on external debt sustainability and development

At its 4th plenary meeting, on 15 February 2013, the Economic and Social Council, recalling General Assembly resolution 67/198 of 21 December 2012, decided that the one-day meeting of the Council to consider lessons learned from debt crises and the ongoing work on sovereign debt restructuring and debt resolution mechanisms would be held at United Nations Headquarters on 23 April 2013, in conjunction with the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

2013/204. Proposed date of the meeting of the Economic and Social Council on international cooperation in tax matters

At its 4th plenary meeting, on 15 February 2013, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolution 2012/33 of 27 July 2012, decided that the one-day meeting of the Council to consider the question of international cooperation in tax matters, including institutional arrangements to promote such cooperation, would be held at United Nations Headquarters on 29 May 2013.

2013/205. Provisional agenda for the substantive session of 2013 of the Economic and Social Council

At its 4th plenary meeting, on 15 February 2013, the Economic and Social Council, having considered the proposed basic programme of work of the Council for 2013 and 2014,[2] approved the provisional agenda for its substantive session of 2013.[3]

2013/206. Basic programme of work of the Economic and Social Council for 2014

At its 4th plenary meeting, on 15 February 2013, the Economic and Social Council took note of the list of questions for inclusion in the programme of work of the Council for 2014.[4]

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[2] E/2013/1.

[3] E/2013/100.

[4] E/2013/1, sect. II.

2013/207. Working arrangements for the substantive session of 2013 of the Economic and Social Council

At its 4th plenary meeting, on 15 February 2013, the Economic and Social Council decided on the following working arrangements for its substantive session of 2013:

(*a*) The high-level segment would be held from 1 to 4 July;

(*b*) The coordination segment would be held from 5 to 9 July;

(*c*) The operational activities segment would be held from 10 to 12 July;

(*d*) The informal joint event of the operational activities and humanitarian affairs segments on the issue of the transition from relief to development would be held on 15 July in the morning;

(*e*) The humanitarian affairs segment would be held from 15 July (afternoon) to 17 July;

(*f*) The general segment would be held from 18 to 25 July (morning);

(*g*) The work of the substantive session of 2013 of the Council would conclude on 26 July.

2013/208. Operational activities segment of the substantive session of 2013 of the Economic and Social Council

At its 4th plenary meeting, on 15 February 2013, the Economic and Social Council decided that the work of the operational activities segment of its substantive session of 2013 should be devoted to the progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 67/226 of 21 December 2012 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system.

2013/209. Appointment of an additional member of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti

At its 4th plenary meeting, on 15 February 2013, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolutions 2004/52 of 23 July 2004, 2005/46 of 27 July 2005, 2006/10 of 26 July 2006, 2007/13 of 25 July 2007, 2008/10 of 23 July 2008, 2009/4 of 23 July 2009, 2010/28 of 23 July 2010 and 2012/21 of 26 July 2012 and its decisions 2004/322 of 11 November 2004, 2009/211 of 20 April 2009, 2009/267 of 15 December 2009, 2011/207 of 17 February 2011, 2011/211 of 26 April 2011 and 2011/268 of 28 July 2011 and having considered the letter dated 24 July 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Council,[5] decided to appoint the Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations as an additional member of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti.

2013/210. Special responsibilities of the Bureau of the Economic and Social Council for the substantive session of 2013

At its 5th plenary meeting, on 28 February 2013, on the proposal of the President, the Economic and Social Council decided that the special responsibilities of the Bureau for the substantive session of the Council of 2013 would be as follows: the high-level segment and the conclusion of the work of the session would be the responsibility of the President of the Council, Néstor Osorio (Colombia); the coordination segment would be the responsibility of the Vice-President of the Council representing the African States, Daffa-Alla Elhag Ali Osman (Sudan); the operational activities segment would be the responsibility of the Vice-President of the Council representing the Eastern European States, Ferit Hoxha (Albania); the humanitarian affairs segment would be the responsibility of the Vice-President of the Council representing the Asia-Pacific States, Mohammad Masood Khan (Pakistan); and the general segment would be the responsibility of the Vice-President of the Council representing the Western European and other States, Martin Sajdik (Austria).

2013/211. Theme for the item on regional cooperation of the substantive session of 2013 of the Economic and Social Council

At its 10th plenary meeting, on 25 April 2013, the Economic and Social Council decided that the theme for the item on regional cooperation of its substantive session of 2013 would be "Regional perspectives on the post-2015 development agenda".

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[5] E/2012/88.

2013/212. Theme for the humanitarian affairs segment of the substantive session of 2013 of the Economic and Social Council

At its 10th plenary meeting, on 25 April 2013, the Economic and Social Council decided, with regard to the humanitarian affairs segment of its substantive session of 2013, that:

(*a*) The theme for the segment would be "The future of humanitarian affairs: towards greater inclusiveness, coordination, interoperability and effectiveness";

(*b*) It would convene two panel discussions, the topics of which would be:

(i) "Reducing vulnerability, improving capacities and managing risks: an approach for humanitarian and development actors to work together";

(ii) "Promoting humanitarian innovation for improved response".

2013/213. Economic and Social Council event to discuss the transition from relief to development

At its 11th plenary meeting, on 6 May 2013, the Economic and Social Council decided, with regard to the event to discuss the transition from relief to development, that:

(*a*) The title of the event would be "Supporting national priorities in a process of transition from relief to development: United Nations delivering as one";

(*b*) The event would be an informal activity held on 15 July 2013 in the morning;

(*c*) The event would consist of one panel discussion and there would be no negotiated outcome.

2013/214. Agenda and organization of work for the substantive session of 2013 of the Economic and Social Council

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 1 July 2013, the Economic and Social Council adopted the agenda of its substantive session of 2013,[3] approved its programme of work[6] and took note of the list of documents[7] for the session. At the same meeting, the Council also approved the recommendation of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations that the non-governmental organizations requesting to be heard by the Council at its substantive session of 2013 be heard under the agenda items indicated therein.[8]

2013/215. Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly and the Council and the reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and the World Food Programme

At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 12 July 2013, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Secretary-General on the analysis of funding of operational activities for development of the United Nations system for 2011;[9]

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 67/226 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system;[10]

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[6] E/2013/L.7.

[7] E/2013/L.8.

[8] E/2013/84.

[9] A/68/97-E/2013/87.

[10] E/2013/94.

(*c*) Note by the Secretary-General on the policy for independent system-wide evaluation of operational activities for development of the United Nations system;

(*d*) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Office for Project Services on its work during 2012;[11]

(*e*) Report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and of the Executive Directors of the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Office for Project Services to the Economic and Social Council;[12]

(*f*) Annual report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund to the Economic and Social Council;[13]

(*g*) Annual report of the World Food Programme for 2012;[14]

(*h*) Reports of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on the work of its first regular session[15] and annual session[16] of 2013;

(*i*) Report of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme on the first and second regular sessions and annual session of 2012;[17]

(*j*) Note by the Secretariat on the operational activities of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women;[18]

(*k*) Extract from the report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its 2013 annual session: decisions adopted by the Executive Board at its annual session of 2013.[19]

2013/216. Report of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation on its eighteenth session

At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 12 July 2013, the Economic and Social Council decided to defer to its substantive session of 2014 its consideration of the report of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation on its eighteenth session.

2013/217. Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 18 July 2013, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Decided to grant consultative status to the following 159 non-governmental organizations:

Special consultative status

Acronym Institute
Action of Human Movement
Action solidaire pour un développement entretenu à la base
African Computer and Technology Literacy Awareness Program
Alliance Creative Community Project
Al-Mahdi Institute
American Heart Association

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[11] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2012, Supplement No. 15* (E/2012/35).

[12] E/2013/5.

[13] E/2013/6.

[14] E/2013/14.

[15] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2013, Supplement No. 14* (E/2013/34/Rev.1), part one.

[16] Ibid., part two.

[17] Ibid., *Supplement No. 16* (E/2013/36).

[18] E/2013/48.

[19] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2013, Supplement No. 14* (E/2013/34/Rev.1), annex.

American Medical College of Homeopathy
Amis des étrangers au Togo
Amuta for NGO Responsibility
Anchor of Salvation International Ministries
Archbishop E. Kataliko Actions for Africa "KAF"
Asociación Centro Indígena para el Desarrollo Sostenible
Asociatia "Fondul International de Cooperare si Parteneriat al Marii Negre si Marii Caspice"
Associação Novo Encanto de Desenvolvimento Ecológico
Association Al-Biri Charitable (Al-Khaireh)
Association d'aide à l'éducation de l'enfant handicapé
Association de Solidarite Aide et Action Enfance Mali "ASAA/EM Jigiya Ton"
Association for Citizen's Tolerance and Cooperation
Association for the Advancement of Sustainability in Higher Education
Association Ibn Sina pour le traitement des malades et sinistrés
Association pour la promotion de la lutte contre les violences faites aux femmes et la participation au développement de la femme africaine
Association sénégalaise pour la promotion des énergies renouvelables
Asylum Access
Atheist Alliance International
Barinu Institute for Economic Development
Befa Women and Child Care Foundation
Benin Environment and Education Society
Binaytara Foundation
Büro zur Umsetzung von Gleichbehandlung
Carre Geo and Environnement
Catholic Health Association of India
Católicas por el Derecho a Decidir, Córdoba
Center for International Virtual Schooling
Centre de recherche et d'éducation pour le développement
Centre for Climate Change and Environmental Study
Centre for Community Economics and Development Consultants Society
Chaithanya Samskarika Vedi Chennamangaloor P.O.
Child Aid Development Foundation International
Civil Society Platform for Social Protection
Comité de lutte contre les pandémies pour le développement durable au Cameroun
Community Education Services Canada
Community Emergency Response Initiative
Community Youth Network Program
Cork Forest Conservation Alliance
Deutsches Komitee für UN-Women
Ekap Achi Foundation
Ekta Welfare Society
Ethics Institute of South Africa
European Center for Constitutional and Human Rights
Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America
Fédération des villes moyennes
Fiorello H. LaGuardia Foundation
Fondation Mohammed VI pour la recherche et la sauvegarde de l'arganier
Fondation Nehemie
Fondation pour les études et recherches sur le développement international
Foundation for Women
Friends of the Institute for Strategic Threat Analysis and Response
Fundación Familias Monoparentales Isadora Duncan
Fundación Síndrome de Down del Caribe
Gede Foundation

Geopolitikai Tanács Közhasznú Alapítvány
Global Foundation for Democracy and Development
Globe Vert
Greener Impact International
Groupe communication internationale en technologies, cultures et services
Gwoup Lespwa ak Lavi
Halley Movement for Social and Community Development
Humanitaire plus
Ilitha Labantu
Inga Foundation
Institut international pour la paix, la justice et les droits de l'homme
International Academy of Sciences on Information, Information Procedures and Technologies
International Council for the Day of Vesak
International Council of Academies of Engineering and Technological Sciences
International Family Forestry Alliance
International Relief Friendship Foundation
International Seafood Sustainability Foundation
International Services Association
International Union of Parents and Teachers
Iqtisadi Resurslarin Öyrnilmsi Ictimai Birliyi
Iranian Vegetable Oil Industries Association
Iraqi Al-Mortaqa Foundation for Human Development
Isiziba Community-Based Organisations of South Africa
Japan Asia Cultural Exchanges
Japan Center for a Sustainable Environment and Society
Kenya Healthcare Federation
Kevoy Community Development Institute
Kinder in Kenia
KinderEnergy
Les rencontres du Mont-Blanc – Forum international de l'économie sociale
LIGHT Africa
Mama Zimbi Foundation
Minnesota Citizens Concerned for Life Education Fund
MIROSLAVA International Alliance
Mission des volontaires contre la pauvreté
Modern Advocacy, Humanitarian, Social and Rehabilitation Association
Moremi Initiative for Women's Leadership in Africa
Mosaic
National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty
Negev Coexistence Forum
Organisation de développement et des droits de l'homme au Cameroun
Organisation des jeunes pour le monde d'avenir
Organisation des laics engagés du Sacré-Coeur pour le développement de Kimbond
Organisation internationale pour la sécurité des transactions électroniques
Organisation internationale pour le développement intégral de la femme
Outreach Social Care Project
Peace Corps of Nigeria
Perfect Union
Pitirim Sorokin-Nikolai Kondratieff International Institute
Population Media Center
Prince Sultan Bin Abdulaziz International Prize for Water
Prisoners' Legal Service
Pro-Biodiversity Conservationists in Uganda
Registered Trustees of Pastoralists Indigenous Non-Governmental Trust (PINGOs – Forum)
Rehabilitation Engineering Society of North America

Réseau national de la jeunesse de Côte d'Ivoire
Responding To Climate Change
Ripples International Registered Trustees
Rokpa International
School of Environmental Studies Education Foundation
Science of Spirituality
Shalupe Foundation
Sisters Inside
Social and Healthy Action for Rural Empowerment
Solidarité pour un monde meilleur
St. Louis Aquacenter
Stichting Both Ends
Stichting Justitia et Pax Nederland
Strategic Humanitarian Services
Support for Women in Agriculture and Environment
Syrian Environment Protection Society
TOKACF Consul Cabinet Cameroon
Treasureland Health Builders
TrustAfrica
Twekembe Association Centre for Rural Systems and Development
Umuada Igbo Nigeria
Under The Same Sun Fund
Union syndicale des agriculteurs
United Nations Association of New Zealand
Vicony's Global Success World
Volunteers for Africa
Water Safety Initiative Foundation
WITNESS
Women Research Center
World Faith Inc
World Stroke Organization
World Toilet Organisation
World Union of Small and Medium Enterprises
Yayasan Pendidikan Indonesia
Yelen
Yoga in Daily Life USA
Young Naturalist Network
Young Women's Christian Association
Youth Affairs Network of Queensland
Youth Awareness and Guidance Organisation, Agbarha-Otor
Youth for a Child in Christ
Youth Net and Counselling
Zoï Environment Network

(*b*) Noted the withdrawal by the following non-governmental organization of its application for consultative status:

Coalition mondiale contre la peine de mort

(*c*) Decided to reclassify the following three non-governmental organizations from special to general consultative status:

Fundación Global Democracia y Desarrollo
International Institute of Administrative Sciences
International Road Transport Union

(*d*) Noted the decision by the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to take note of the change of name of the following four non-governmental organizations:

Fonds E7 pour le développement énergétique durable (special, 2000) to Fonds pour le développement énergétique durable
Tomorrow's Peacekeepers Today (special, 2012) to Peacebuilding Solutions
UNIFEM Sweden (special, 2011) to UN-Women – Nationell Kommitté Sverige
Youth Crime Watch of Nigeria (special, 2010) to Africa Centre for Citizens Orientation

(*e*) Also noted that the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations had taken note of the quadrennial reports of the following 277 non-governmental organizations:[20]

Academic Council on the United Nations System
Action Canada for Population and Development
Advocates for Human Rights
Africa Humanitarian Action
African Aid Organization
African Canadian Legal Clinic
Agence de développement économique et culturel nord-sud
Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development
Aging Research Center
Agricultural Missions
AIDS Information Switzerland
Aland Islands Peace Institute
Al-Haq
Alliance for Arab Women
American Association of University Women
American Civil Liberties Union
American Life League
Arab Centre for the Independence of the Judiciary and the Legal Profession
Art of Living Foundation
Asia Crime Prevention Foundation
Asia-Japan Women's Resource Centre
Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development
Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development
Asociación Mujeres Unidas para el Microcrédito
Asociación Regional de Empresas de Petroleo y Gas Natural en Latinoamérica y el Caribe
Assemblea delle Donne per lo Sviluppo e la Lotta Contro L'Esclusione Sociale
Association d'equipments collectifs La Castellane
Association for the Prevention of Torture
Association of Families and Women in Rural Areas
Association tunisienne des droits de l'enfant
AVSI Foundation
Baltic Sea Forum
Batani International Development Fund for Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation
Bharat Sevashram Sangha
Bischöfliches Hilfswerk Misereor
Black Sea Civil Society Solidarity Association
Bochasanwasi Shri Akshar Purushottam Swaminarayan Sanstha
Canadian Labour Congress
CARE International (2007–2010)

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[20] The reports listed are for the period 2008–2011, with the exception of 25 reports for the period 2007–2010 and 1 report for the period 2005–2008, as indicated in the list with the dates in parentheses.

Catholic Institute for International Relations
Catholic Medical Mission Board
Center for Alcohol and Drug Research and Education (2007–2010)
Center for Egyptian Women's Legal Assistance Foundation
Center for Justice and International Law
Center for Women's Global Leadership
Centre for European Constitutional Law: Themistocles and Dimitris Tsatsos Foundation
Centre for Social Research
Centre indépendent de recherches et d'initiatives pour le dialogue
Centro de Estudios Europeos
Cercle de recherche sur les droits et les devoirs de la personne humaine
Chabad: International Jewish Educational and Cultural Network
Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Production of the Argentine Republic
Child Family Health International
Children International
China Association for Science and Technology
China Care and Compassion Society
China Great Wall Society (2007–2010)
China Green Foundation (2007–2010)
CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation
Climate Institute
Comisión Jurídica para el Autodesarrollo de los Pueblos Originarios Andinos "Capaj" (2007–2010)
Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches
Comunicación Cultural
Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd
Congress of Aboriginal Peoples
Cooperazione Internazionale
Coordination française du lobby européen des femmes
Corporation of Opportunity and Jointly Action
Council on Health Research for Development
December 18 vzw (2007–2010)
Drug Abuse Information Rehabilitation and Research Centre
Dutch Council for Refugees
Earth Society Foundation
Eastern African Sub-Regional Support Initiative for the Advancement of Women
Egyptian AIDS Society
Endeavour Forum
European Network of Policewomen
Family Action Foundation
Federación de Asociaciones de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos
Federación Estatal de Lesbianas, Gays, Transexuales y Bisexuales
Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit – COC Nederland
Federation of Environmental and Ecological Diversity for Agricultural Revampment and Human Rights
Federation of Jain Associations in North America
Femmes Afrique solidarité
Femmes solidaires
Finnish Youth Cooperation
Fondation Ostad Elahi: éthique et solidarité humaine
Foundation ECPAT International
Foundation for a Culture of Peace
Foundation for Human Rights and Freedoms and Humanitarian Relief
Foundation for Subjective Experience and Research
Foundation for the Social Promotion of Culture
Foundation for the Support of the United Nations
Fraternité Notre Dame

Friends Society in Social Service
Front Line: International Foundation for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders
Fundação de Assistencia Medica Internacional
Fundación Cultural Baur
Fundación Global Democracia y Desarrollo
Fundación Instituto Psicopedagogico Uruguayo
Fundación para la Libertad "Askatasun Bidean"
General Federation of Jordanian Women (2007–2010)
General Research Institute on the Convention on the Rights of the Child
Geneva Social Observatory
Global 2000 (2010) International
Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition
Global Fund for Women (2007–2010)
Global Hand
Global Policy Forum
Global Workers Justice Alliance
Globe Aware
Globe International (2007–2010)
God's Harvest Foundation
GOI Peace Foundation
Good Neighbours International
Gran Fraternidad Universal
Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society
Help Handicapped International
Hong Kong Federation of Women
Hope Worldwide
Human Lactation Center
Human Rights Watch (2005–2008)
Humane Society of the United States
Ibero American Institute of Aeronautic and Space Law and Commercial Aviation
Indian Social Institute
Institut International des sciences politiques
Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy
Institute for Cognitive Science Studies (2007–2010)
Institute for Multicultural Communications, Cooperation and Development
Institute for the Development in Education, Arts and Leisure
Institute of International Social Development
Institute of Marine Engineering, Science and Technology
Institute of Social Studies Trust
Inter-American Statistical Institute
International Association against Painful Experiments on Animals
International Automobile Federation
International Buddhist Relief Organisation
International Catholic Child Bureau
International Catholic Migration Commission
International Commission of Catholic Prison Pastoral Care
International Confederation for Family Support (2007–2010)
International Council on Alcohol and Addictions
International Council on Social Welfare
International Federation of Beekeepers Associations
International Federation of Multimedia Associations
International Federation of Resistance Movements
International Harm Reduction Association (2007–2010)
International HIV/AIDS Alliance
International Humanist and Ethical Union

International Institute for Human Rights, Environment and Development
International Lactation Consultant Association
International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism
International Movement of Apostolate in the Independent Social Milieus
International Native Tradition Interchange
International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse (2007–2010)
International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development
International Planned Parenthood Federation (South Asia Region Office)
International Police Association
International Presentation Association of the Sisters of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin Mary
International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims
International Youth Hostel Federation
Isis: International Women's Information and Communication Service
Islamic Women's Institute of Iran
Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco
IUS PRIMI VIRI International Association
Jamaican Association on Mental Retardation (2007–2010)
Japanese Workers Committee for Human Rights
Jeunesse horizon
Joan B. Kroc Institute for Peace and Justice
Jordanian Hashemite Fund for Human Development (2007–2010)
Kenya Alliance for the Advancement of Children
Kindernothilfe
Lawyers without Borders
Lebanese Welfare Association for the Handicapped
Legal Advisory Office for Popular Organizations
Lutheran World Federation
Maryam Ghasemi Educational Charity Institute (2007–2010)
Match International Centre
Médecins du monde (international)
Minority Rights Group
Mother Child Education Foundation
Mother's Union
Mouvement mondial des mères international
Mukono Multi-purpose Youth Organisation
Myochikai (Arigatou Foundation)
National Alliance of Women's Organizations (2007–2010)
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (2007–2010)
National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs
National Centre for Sustainable Development
National Council of Women of Great Britain
National Space Society
Nature Conservancy
Network of Non-Governmental Organisations of Trinidad and Tobago for the Advancement of Women
New Future Foundation
NGO Health Committee
Nippon International Cooperation for Community Development
Okedongmu Children in Korea
Ordre des avocats de Paris
Organisation de Bender Djedid pour le développement socio-économique
Organisation mondiale des experts-conseils arbitres
Organisation pour la communication en Afrique et de promotion de la cooperation économique internationale
Palestinian Centre for Human Rights
Partnership for Global Justice
Partnership for Indigenous Peoples Environment

Peace Education Foundation
People to People
People with Disabilities Uganda
People's Solidarity for Participatory Democracy
Peter Hesse Foundation: Solidarity in Partnership for One World
Plateforme pour le développement durable des Caraïbes
Population Council
Pos Keadilan Peduli Ummat
Project One
Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs (2007–2010)
Rehab Group
Rehabilitation and Research Centre for Torture Victims
Réseau malien des journalistes pour la lutte contre la corruption et la pauvreté
Right to Play
Roma Centre for Social Intervention and Studies
Rural Africa Water Development Initiative
Saratoga Foundation for Women Worldwide
Shinji Shumeikai
Ship and Ocean Foundation
Singamma Sreenivasan Foundation (2007–2010)
Sister to Sister International
Smile of the Child
Social Action Forum for Manav Adhikar
Social Service Agency of the Protestant Church in Germany
Society for the Protection and Assistance of Socially Disadvantaged Individuals
Society of Catholic Medical Missionaries
Society Studies Centre
Soroptimist International
South Asia Partnership International
Stichting Rutgers WPF
Stree Atyachar Virodhi Parishad
Stree Mukti Sanghatana (2007–2010)
SustainUS
Talented Girl Students Trust
Turkish Foundation for Combating Soil Erosion, for Reforestation and the Protection of Natural Habitats
UMUT Foundation
Union internationale des huissiers de justice et officiers judiciaires
United Methodist Church General Board of Global Ministries
United Nations Association of China
Universal Networking Digital Language Foundation
Universal Peace Federation
Vikash
Virginia Gildersleeve International Fund
VIVAT International
Volontari nel Mondo
War Veterans Committee
Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development
Women and Modern World Centre
Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management
Women Trafficking and Child Labour Eradication Foundation (2007–2010)
Women's Action Group (2007–2010)
Women's Association of Macau
Women's Consortium of Nigeria
Women's Health and Education Organization
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

Won-Buddhism Women's Association
Woods Hole Research Center
Word of Life Christian Fellowship
World Council of Independent Christian Churches
World Futures Studies Federation (2007–2010)
World Human Dimension
World of Hope International
World Veterans Federation
World Vision International
World Wide Fund for Nature International
World Youth Alliance
World Youth Foundation
WorldWIDE Network Nigeria: Women in Development and Environment
Yachay Wasi
Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action
Yugoslav Youth Association Against AIDS: Youth of JAZAS
Zayed International Prize for the Environment
Zoroastrian Women's Organization (2007–2010)

(*f*) Decided to close without prejudice consideration of the requests for consultative status made by the following 15 non-governmental organizations after those organizations had failed, after three reminders over the course of two consecutive sessions of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, to respond to queries posed to them by members of the Committee:

350.org
Al Tajdeed Cultural Social Society
Alternatives, réseau d'action et communication pour le développement international
American Library Association
Bridging the Gulf
Canadian Shooting Sports Association
Care Continuum Alliance
Environmental Justice Foundation Charitable Trust
Euro-Mediterranean Human Rights Network
Isfahan Association for Protection of Human Rights
Jerusalem Legal Aid and Human Rights Center
Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine
Solar Energy Industries Association
World Pulse Voices
Zeitgeist – the Spirit of the Times

2013/218. Request for withdrawal of consultative status

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 18 July 2013, the Economic and Social Council took note of the request for withdrawal of consultative status by the Rural Women Empowerment and Life Improvement Association.

2013/219. Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its regular session of 2013

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 18 July 2013, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its regular session of 2013.[21]

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[21] E/2013/32 (Part I).

2013/220. Applications for consultative status, requests for reclassification and quadrennial reports received from non-governmental organizations

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 18 July 2013, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Decided to grant special consultative status to the following 161 non-governmental organizations:

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Corporation Family Violence Prevention and Legal Service (Victoria)
Access Bangladesh Foundation
Action for Peace through Prayer and Aid
Action Secours Ambulance
Aequalia
Africa Peace Forum
African Artists for Development
African Palliative Care Association
AIDS Vaccine Advocacy Coalition
Akademsko Drustvo za Medunarodne Odnose
Almanar Voluntary Organization
Alsalam Foundation
American Diabetes Association
Arab African American Womens' Leadership Council
Asociación Gilberto
Asociación HazteOir.org
Associação Brasileira de Celulose e Papel
Association camerounaise pour la prise en charge de la personne âgée
Association for Integrated Development-Comilla
Association for Protection of Refugee and Internally Displaced Women and Children
Association internationale des médecins pour la promotion de l'éducation et de la santé en Afrique
Association mouvement pour la défense de l'humanité et abolition de la torture
Association pour le développement des initiatives citoyennes et européennes
Association Tierra Incógnita
Association togolaise d'étude, de recherche et d'appui au développement humain durable
Association trait d'union des jeunes burkinabé
Assyrian Universal Alliance Americas Chapter
Auspice Stella
Australian Lesbian Medical Association
Autre vie
Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee
Barka Foundation
Cameroon Youths and Students Forum for Peace
Centro Integrado de Estudos e Programas de Desenvolvimento Sustentável
Centro Mexicano de Derecho Ambiental
Centro Panafricano Kituo Cha Wanafrika
China Soong Ching Ling Foundation
Collectif des femmes africaines du Hainaut
Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos
Commission on Voluntary Service and Action
Community Awareness Raising and Advocacy Ventures Around Needs
Community Research and Development Centre
Competitiveness Company
Conserve Africa Foundation
Consortium Congo Development
Contact Base
Coordinadora Andina de Organizaciones Indigenas
Corporación Centro de Estudios de Derecho, Justicia y Sociedad
Corporación Red Nacional de Mujeres Comunales, Comunitarias, Indigenas y Campesinas de la Republica de Colombia

Corporativa de Fundaciones
Drug Abuse Prevention Centre
Eakok Attomanobik Unnayan Sangstha
Earthquakes and Megacities Initiative
Eastern Alliance for Safe and Sustainable Transport
Ecoforum of Non-Governmental Organizations of Uzbekistan
Ecumenical Advocacy Alliance
Educació per a l'Acció Crítica
Equal Right to Life
European Window Film Association
Family and Life
Family Educational Services Foundation
Feminenza Kenya
Fondation Nature et Vie
Fondation pour le dialogue des civilisations
Foundation for Autism Support and Training
Foundation for Responsible Media
Freann Financial Services
Friends of the Global Fund Africa
Fundación DARA Internacional
Global Campaign for Climate Action
Global Environment and Technology Foundation
Global Health and Awareness Research Foundation
Global Political Trends Center
Global Race Against Poverty and HIV/AIDS in Nigeria
Global Welfare Association
Global Wind Energy Council
Groupe d'action pour la protection et la promotion de la flore et la faune
Groupe d'économie solidaire du Québec
Heartbeat International Foundation
HEDA Resource Centre
Help A Child Africa
Homosexuelle Initiative Wien
Human Rights Network (HURINET)
Ideal World Foundation
Imam Mahdi Association of Marjaeya
Impacto
Indian Dreams Foundation
Institute for Conflict Transformation and Peacebuilding
Institute for Practical Idealism
Institute of Economic Strategies
Integrated Development Services
Inter-Faith Vision Foundation Cameroon
International Association for Advancement of Space Safety
International Association for the Advancement of Innovative Approaches to Global Challenges
International Federation of Hard of Hearing Young People
Islamic Foundation
Jeunes volontaires pour l'environnement
John Dau Foundation
Jordanian Women Union
Karabakh Foundation
Lawyers for Lawyers
Leprosy Mission International
Lift Up Care Foundation
Living Bread International Church

Maasai Youth Outreach Organization
Medical Emergency Relief International
Merciful Assistance Foundation
Merry Year Foundation
Montage Initiative
Moorish Holy Temple of Science/Moorish Science Temple
Mothers Legacy Project
Network for Women's Rights in Ghana
NeuroCare Ethiopia
Observatorio Regional para la Mujer de América Latina y el Caribe
Omega Research Foundation
Organisation for Gender, Civic Engagement and Youth Development
People's Development Initiatives
Per Ankh
Prevention Association of Social Harms
Rede Latino Americana de Organizações Não Governamentais de Pessoas com Deficiência e Suas Famílias
Reforestamos México
Religious of the Sacred Heart of Mary
Rescue and Hope
Rockefeller Foundation
Rosa-Luxemburg-Stiftung – Gesellschaftsanalyse und Politische Bildung
Royal Academy of Science International Trust
Rural Health Care Foundation
Sadguru Sadafaldeo Vihangam Yoga Sansthan
Scholars at Risk Network
Scouts du Niger
Shikhar Chetna Sangathan
Shushilan
Society for the Policing of Cyberspace
Society of Iranian Women Advocating Sustainable Development of the Environment
Somali Help-Age Association
Soroptimist International Great Britain and Ireland
South Asia Partnership Pakistan
Stichting Coalition for Work with Psychotrauma and Peace
streetfootballworld
Suomen YK-liitto Ry
Support Home of God Project
Susan G. Komen Breast Cancer Foundation
Sustainable Development Institute
Sustainable Rural Community Development Organisation
Technical Centre for Fine Art and Computer Studies
Türkiye Isadamlari ve Sanayiciler Konfederasyonu
Türkiye Yesilay Cemiyeti (Green Crescent)
U.S. Azeris Network
Vance Center
Women Awareness Center Nepal
Women Empowerment Literacy and Development Organization
Women in Alternative Action
World Hepatitis Alliance
World Kabaddi Federation
World Public Forum – Dialogue of Civilizations
Worldwide Coalition for Peace
Yogaathma Foundation
Young Power in Social Action

Youngstars Foundation International
Youth Alliance for Leadership and Development in Africa
Youth Path Organisation

(*b*) Also decided to reclassify the following non-governmental organization from special to general consultative status:

World Society for the Protection of Animals

(*c*) Noted that the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations had decided to take note of the change of name of the following non-governmental organization:

National Committee for UNIFEM, Japan (special, 2007) to Japan National Committee for UN-Women

(*d*) Also noted that the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations had taken note of the quadrennial reports of the following 112 non-governmental organizations:[22]

Academy of Mining Sciences
Africa and Middle East Refugee Assistance (2007–2010)
Africa-America Institute (2007–2010)
African Peace Network
African Women's Development and Communication Network
Akina Mama Wa Afrika (2007–2010)
Al Zubair Charity Foundation
Alan Guttmacher Institute
American Correctional Association (2007–2010)
American Indian Law Alliance (2007–2010)
American Planning Association
American Psychological Association
Antonio Restrepo Barco Foundation
Arab Commission for Human Rights
Arab Council for Childhood and Development (2007–2010)
Arab Network for Environment and Development
Arcidonna Onlus
Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women
Asian Women in Cooperative Development Forum
Association des volontaires pour l'assistance au développement en Guinée (2007–2010)
Association for Solidarity with Freedom-Deprived Juveniles (2007–2010)
Association haïtienne d'aide aux enfants nécessiteux et au relèvement des communes de l'Artibonite
Association tunisienne de la communication et des sciences spatiales
Canadian Federation of Agriculture
CARAM Asia Berhad
Carter Center
Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy
Cesvi Fondazione
Charitable Institute for Protecting Social Victims
Child Welfare League of America
China NGO Network for International Exchanges
China Society for Promotion of the Guangcai Programme
Chinese Society for Sustainable Development
Coalition gaie et lesbienne du Québec (2007–2010)
Colombian Confederation of NGOs (2007–2010)
Comité pour les relations internationales de jeunesse de la communauté française de Belgique

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[22] The reports listed are for the period 2008–2011, with the exception of 31 reports for the period 2007–2010, as indicated in the list with the dates in parentheses.

Community and Family Services International
Development Promotion Group
Egyptian Center for Women's Rights (2007–2010)
Environic Foundation International
European Intermodal Association
Fondation Guilé (2007–2010)
Fondation Mohammed V pour la solidarité
Fondazione Giovanni e Francesca Falcone
Fonds E7 pour le développement énergétique durable
Foundation for the Child and the Family
Fund for Women in Asia
Geneva Infant Feeding Association
Global Eco-Village Network
Globetree (2007–2010)
Grupo Ecológico Sierra Gorda
Guyana Responsible Parenthood Association
Habitat for Humanity International (2007–2010)
Human Relief Foundation (2007–2010)
Hunter College Center for Community and Urban Health
Indigenous Peoples Survival Foundation
International Academy of Ecology and Life Protection Sciences
International Alert (2007–2010)
International Association "Znanie"
International Association for Democracy in Africa
International Association for Media and Communication Research
International Association for the Protection of Intellectual Property
International Association of Penal Law
International Association of Soldiers for Peace (2007–2010)
International Centre for Missing and Exploited Children
International Corrections and Prisons Association for the Advancement of Professional Corrections (2007–2010)
International Council of Environmental Law
International Family Therapy Association (2007–2010)
International Federation for Human Rights Leagues
International Federation of Hard of Hearing People
International Federation of Industrial Energy Consumers (2007–2010)
International Longevity Center (2007–2010)
International Paralympic Committee
International Prisoners Aid Association
International School Psychology Association
IT for Change
Japan Fellowship of Reconciliation (2007–2010)
Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning
Les enfants de Frankie
Malaysian Medical Relief Society (2007–2010)
Médecins sans frontières (international)
Movimiento Cubano por la Paz y la Soberanía de los Pueblos
National Bar Association (2007–2010)
National Coalition to Abolish the Death Penalty
National Union of the Association of Protection of Motherhood, Childhood and Families (2007–2010)
Nigerian Army Officers' Wives Association
Norwegian Refugee Council
Pan European Forest Certification Council
Peace Parks Foundation
Press Council

Red de Educación Popular entre Mujeres
Research Centre for Feminist Action
Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra
Society for the Protection of the Rights of the Child
Solar Cookers International
Sudan Council of Voluntary Agencies
Union Arabischer Mediziner in Europa
Union de l'action féminine (2007–2010)
Victim Support Europe (2007–2010)
Vie Montante International
Voices of African Mothers
Wales Assembly of Women (2007–2010)
Woïyo Kondeye (2007–2010)
Women in Media and Entertainment
Women's Association for a Better Aging Society
World Alliance for Breastfeeding Action
World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts
World Association of the Major Metropolises
World Council for Psychotherapy (2007–2010)
World Energy Council
World Family Organization
World Rehabilitation Fund (2007–2010)

(*e*) Decided to close without prejudice consideration of the requests for consultative status made by the following 45 non-governmental organizations after those organizations had failed, after three reminders over the course of two consecutive sessions of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, to respond to queries posed to them by members of the Committee:

Addameer Prisoners Support and Human Rights Association
Alliance for Reproductive Health Rights
Arab Forum for Environment and Development
Associação Brasileira das Indústrias de Óleos Vegetais
Association of American Geographers
Ballerina Management Institute
Caputo Children's Fund
Carbon War Room Corporation
Centre for Social Transformation and Human Development
Coastal Association for Social Transformation Trust
Consumer Goods Forum
Dialogue International Kapiri-Mposhi District
Eliezah Foundation Initiative Uganda
Environmental Law Institute
Family Health Development Organization
Fundo Brasileiro para a Biodiversidade
Global Forum on Human Settlements
Good Hands
Hasaan Foundation
Health Global Access Project
Helping Hands International Foundation Inc.
Heritage Foundation
Human Rights Foundation
Instituto Ethos de Empresas e Responsabilidade Social
International Coalition against War Criminals – Norway
International Society for Ecological Economics
Last Hope International
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law

Maan Television Network
National Muzzle Loading Rifle Association
New Vision International
Oikos – Stiftung für Oekonomie und Oekologie
Organisation pour la femme et le développement
Prime Educational and Social Trust
Raynault Foundation
Rural Peoples Sangham
Sierra Leone Relief and Development Outreach
Solicitors International Human Rights Group
Spread the Wings Non-Governmental Organization for Children
Stichting Global March Against Child Labour
Sudanese Mothers for Peace
Trustees of Tufts College
Union of Palestinian Non-Governmental Organizations
Yadgar Welfare Society
Youth Service America

(*f*) Noted the withdrawal of the application of the following non-governmental organization:

Curia Generalizia dei Marianisti

2013/221. Suspension of consultative status of non-governmental organizations with outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 18 July 2013, the Economic and Social Council, recalling that the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations had confirmed at its resumed session in May 2013 that the Secretariat had reminded non-governmental organizations with outstanding quadrennial reports of their reporting obligation, had advised them of the consequences of their further non-compliance after 1 May 2013 and had notified the permanent missions of the Member States in which the headquarters of those organizations are based of the final reminders, decided, in accordance with Council resolution 2008/4 of 21 July 2008, to suspend immediately, for a period of one year, the consultative status of the 154 non-governmental organizations listed below, and requested the Secretariat to advise the concerned organizations of their suspension:

Action pour le développement de l'agriculture et de la pêche avec protection environnementale de Likende
Actions on Gender, Citizenship and Development
Admiral Family Circle Islamic Community
Advisory Network for African Information Society
African Institute for Democracy
African Youth Network for Sustainable Development
Agudas Israel World Organization
Ahmedabad Women's Action Group
Airline Ambassadors International
All About Social, Economic, Educational Rights Foundation
All India Shah Behram Baug Society for Scientific and Educational Research
Alliance for Marriage
Alulbayt Foundation
American Society for Training and Development
Annai Educational Society
Asociación Internacional de Presupuesto Público
Assemblée parlementaire de la francophonie
Association algérienne d'alphabétisation
Association coeur africain
Association femme et développement
Association for Sustainable Community Development
Association François-Xavier Bagnoud
Association jeunesse action développement

Association nationale de volontariat "Touiza"
Association of Organizations for Social and Educational Assistance
Association Tunisie-Méditerranée pour le développement durable
Association tunisienne de lutte contre les MST/SIDA
Association tunisienne de prévention de la toxicomanie
Association tunisienne des auberges et tourisme de jeunes
Association tunisienne des femmes démocratiques
Association VERSeau développement
Avocats sans frontières (France)
Catholic Daughters of the Americas
Center for Development Services
Center for International Rehabilitation
Center for Victims of Torture
Centre béninois pour le développement des initiatives à la base
Centre for the Study of Administration of Relief
Centro de Información y Educación para la Prevención del Abuso de Drogas
Charitable Society for Social Welfare
Chernobyl Union International
Child Rights Action Coalition
Chilean Corporation for Children Youth Rights
Chintan Environmental Research and Action Group
Christian Conference of Asia
Citizens' Movement for Environmental Justice
Collectif des organisations des jeunes solidaires du Congo – Kinshasa
Colonie des pionniers de développement
Comité de apoyo a los trabajadores agrícolas
Comité national d'entraide de la jeunesse et de l'enfance
Computer Professionals for Social Responsibility
Dogal Hayati Koruma Dernegi: Society for the Protection of Nature
Droit à l'energie SOS futur
DrugScope
Earthcorps
Environmental Development Action in the Third World
European Federation of Older Students at Universities
Fédération des organisations nongouvernementales du Sénégal
Federation of Balkan Turks and Associations for Emigrés
Federation of European Motorcyclists Associations
Fondation connaissance et liberté
Forest Alliance of British Columbia
Foundation for Human Rights Initiative
Foundation Partners for Local Development
Fundación "8 de Marzo" para la Promoción de Mujeres y Jóvenes
Fundación Guayasamín
Fundación Huancavilca
Fundacion Proyecto de Paz Mundial
Geriatrics Care Foundation of Pakistan
Global Action Plan International
Global Fund for Children
Gorakhpur Environmental Action Group
Green Front of Iran
Health for Humanity
Hudson Institute
Human Rights Information and Training Center
India Vision Foundation
Iniciativa Ciudadana ¡Basta Ya!

Institute for Environment and Development Studies (Friends of the Earth Bangladesh)
Institute for Interreligious Dialogue
International Academy of Astronautics
International Association of Youth and Family Judges and Magistrates
International Astronautical Federation
International Centre for Study and Development
International Children's Dream Foundation
International Council of Prison Medical Services
International Criminal Defense Attorneys Association
International Metalworkers Federation
International Rural Housing Association
ISIS International (Chile)
Islamic Centre England
Ittijah: Union of Arab Community-Based Associations
Jigyansu Tribal Research Centre
Junior Achievement Worldwide
Kenya Medical Women's Association
Knights of the Southern Cross (Australia)
Latin American Iron and Steel Institute
Lay Movement for Latin America
Learning and Development Kenya
Life Institute
Ligue burundaise des droits de l'homme
Ligue pour l'éducation de la femme et de l'enfant
Links Incorporated
Lokmanya Public Charitable Trust
Mahila Dakshata Samiti
Morality in Media
Mountain Institute
Mountain Women Development Organization
National Association of University Women of Romania
National Coalition for Haitian Rights
National Council of Women of Thailand
National Women's Studies Association
Network of Human Development
Nigeria-Togo Association
Non-Governmental Organizations Coordinating Committee
NRO Frauenforum Entwicklungspolitisches Netzwerk
ODHIKAR
One World International
One World Trust
Organisation pour la promotion et la protection des droits de la femme et de l'enfant au Burundi
Peaceways: Young General Assembly
Physicians for Peace
Planetary Association for Clean Energy
Radin Institute for Family Health Education and Promotion
Reach the Children
Rehabilitation and Development Organization for Landless
Relief International
Rencontres: International Association of French-speaking Anglicans and Episcopalians
Research Institute for Enhancing Women's Lives
Romanian Youth Association for United Nations
Russian Public Movement "For Civil Rights"
Santé de la reproduction pour une maternité sans risque
School of Human Genetics and Population Health

Scouts tunisiens
Service for Peace
South-North Development Initiative
Thailand Environment Institute
Together Foundation for Global Unity
Turtle Island Restoration Network
Union of Arab Banks
Union of Kuwaiti Women Associations
Voluntary Action Network (India)
W. Haywood Burns Environmental Education Center
Women Action
Women Cultural Social Society
Women's Rights Association against Discrimination
Women's Rights Movement of the Philippines
Women's Shadow Parliament (Kenya)
Women's Solidarity Association of Iran
World Alliance of Reformed Churches
World Confederation of Teachers
World Organization for Education, Science and Development
World Organization of Former Students of Catholic Education
World Vision Canada

2013/222. Reinstatement of consultative status of non-governmental organizations that submitted outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 18 July 2013, the Economic and Social Council decided, in accordance with its resolution 2008/4 of 21 July 2008, and recalling its decision 2012/222 of 23 July 2012, to reinstate the consultative status of the 44 non-governmental organizations listed below, which had submitted their outstanding quadrennial reports:

Africa and Middle East Refugee Assistance
Africa-America Institute
Akina Mama Wa Afrika
American Correctional Association
American Indian Law Alliance
Arab Council for Childhood and Development
Association des volontaires pour l'assistance au développement en Guinée
Association for Solidarity with Freedom-Deprived Juveniles
Center for Alcohol and Drug Research and Education
Coalition gaie et lesbienne du Québec
Colombian Confederation of NGOs
Comisión Jurídica para el Autodesarrollo de los Pueblos Originarios Andinos "Capaj"
December 18 vzw
Egyptian Center for Women's Rights
Fondation Guilé
Global Fund for Women
Globe International
Globetree
Habitat for Humanity International
Human Relief Foundation
International Alert
International Association of Soldiers for Peace
International Corrections and Prisons Association for the Advancement of Professional Corrections
International Family Therapy Association
International Federation of Industrial Energy Consumers
International Harm Reduction Association

International Longevity Center
International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse
Japan Fellowship of Reconciliation
Malaysian Medical Relief Society
National Alliance of Women's Organizations
National Bar Association
National Union of the Association of Protection of Motherhood, Childhood and Families
Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs
Union de l'action féminine
Victim Support Europe
Wales Assembly of Women
Woïyo Kondeye
Women Trafficking and Child Labour Eradication Foundation
Women's Action Group
World Council for Psychotherapy
World Futures Studies Federation
World Rehabilitation Fund
WorldWIDE Network Nigeria: Women in Development and Environment

2013/223. Withdrawal of consultative status of non-governmental organizations pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 18 July 2013, the Economic and Social Council, recalling that the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations had confirmed at its resumed session in May 2013 that the Secretariat had reminded non-governmental organizations that had continued outstanding quadrennial reports and whose status had been suspended by the Council pursuant to Council decision 2012/222 of 23 July 2012 of their reporting obligation, that it had advised them of the consequences of their further non-compliance after 1 May 2013 and that it had notified the permanent missions of the Member States in which the headquarters of those organizations are based of the final reminders, decided, in accordance with its resolution 2008/4 of 21 July 2008, and recalling its decision 2012/222, to withdraw immediately the consultative status of the 157 non-governmental organizations listed below, and requested the Secretariat to advise the concerned organizations of this decision:

A Child Is Missing
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission
Abraham Fund Initiatives
Action pour le développement de l'Afrique à la base
Afghan Development Association
African Center Foundation
African Development Institute
African Refugees Foundation
African Society of International and Comparative Law
Agermanament sense fronteres
Agir pour les femmes en situation précaire
AIDS Action
Alliance Niger-Nature
Andean Commission of Jurists
Andrew W. Mellon Foundation
Asian Women's Conference Network
Association algérienne d'alphabétisation
Association de défense des Tunisiens à l'étranger
Association de sauvegarde des monuments et sites
Association féminine Tunisie 21
Association for Social Advancement
Association for the Advancement of Education
Association for the Advancement of Psychological Understanding of Human Nature
Association for the Protection of the Environment

Association nationale de soutien aux enfants en difficulté et en institution
Association of Arab-American University Graduates
Association of Garbage Collectors for Community Development
Association of Support to HIV-Infected and Affected Children and Their Families
Association pour la taxation des transactions financières pour l'aide aux citoyens
Association pour le développement harmonieux de la mère et de l'enfant du Cameroun
Association tunisienne des villages d'enfants SOS
Australian Council for International Development
Bangladesh Scholarship Council
Befrienders International
Black Sea University Foundation
Center for Democratic Renewal
Center for Human Rights and Environment
Centre d'étude et de recherche pour l'intégration régionale et le développement de l'Afrique
Centre of Economic and Social Studies of the Third World
Cercle des amis de la forêt pour le 21e siècle
CHANGE
Civic Education Project
Coalition for Community Participation in Governance
College Art Association
Comité international des femmes africaines pour le développement
Commission for the Defense of Human Rights in Central America
Congo Watch
Cooperative Housing Foundation
Coordinating Body of the Indigenous Organizations in the Amazon Basin
Coordination des associations et ONG féminines du Mali
Cousteau Society
Croissant rouge algérien
Data for Development
Education pour la population et la vie familiale
Ethiopian Youth League
Europe 2000
European League for Economic Cooperation
European-Asian-Latin American Institute for Cooperation
Family of the Americas
Family Planning Association of Turkey
Family Planning Movement "Vrancea"
Federación Española de Asociaciones Pro Vida
Fédération de Tunis de solidarité sociale
Fédération des associations des handicapés moteurs
Federation of Muslim Women's Associations in Nigeria
Femme avenir
FEMVISION
Fondation internationale carrefour
Fondation Nicolas Hulot pour la nature et l'homme
Four Directions Council
François-Xavier Bagnoud Center for Health and Human Rights
Fundación Sales
Global Alliance for TB Drug Development
Global Metro City: The Glocal Forum
Globe Japan
Goodwill Industries International
Green Earth Organization
Group for Study and Research on Democracy and Economic and Social Development in Africa
Human Rights Internet

Indian Muslim Federation (United Kingdom)
Information Society of Ukraine
Institut du développement durable et des relations internationales
Inter-American Federation of Touring and Automobile Clubs
International Centre of Sociological, Penal and Penitentiary Research and Studies
International Council on Mining and Metals
International Federation of Agricultural Producers
International Federation of Persons with Physical Disability
International Federation of the Little Brothers of the Poor
International Medical Corps
International Prison Watch
International Self-Reliance Agency for Women
International Union of Public Transport
International Union of Students
International Young Christian Workers
Islamic Heritage Society
Karnataka Manava Vikas Sangha (Human Resources Development Organization)
Keystone Center
Latin American Association of Development Financing Institutions
Latin American Human Rights Association
Liberty International
Life Education Center (US)
Little House of Nazareth
Local Government International Bureau
Lutte contre les violences faites aux femmes et enfants mineurs
MED Forum
Microteam éducation, apprentissage et nouvelles technologies
Mouvement "ni putes ni soumises"
Nadi Al Bassar
National Safety Council
National Union of Ghana Students
National Women's Political Caucus
Nigerian Centre for Research and Documentation
Nigerian Environmental Society
Norwegian Federation of Organizations of Disabled People
Oasis Open City Foundation
Organisation de la mère maghrébine
Organisation nationale de l'enfance tunisienne
Organization of African Trade Union Unity
Pacific Concerns Resource Centre
People to People International
People's Forum 2001 (Japan)
PEW Institute for Ocean Science
Planetary Society
ProChoix
Program Coordination for Integrated Health
Programme d'insertion des enfants déshérités
Religious Consultation on Population, Reproductive Health and Ethics
Research Action and Information Network for Bodily Integrity of Women
Rigoberta Menchú Tum Foundation
S.O.S. femmes en détresse
Salubrité, propreté, hygiène et techniques d'assainissement
Samaritan Community Center
Secours populaire libanais
Service Peace and Justice in Latin America

Société tunisienne des sciences médicales
Society for Women and AIDS in Africa
Solidarité africaine pour la préservation de la paix et de l'environnement en République centrafricaine
SOS Drugs International
South American Commission for Peace, Regional Security and Democracy
South Asia Human Rights Documentation Centre
Union interafricaine des droits de l'homme
University of Missouri Kansas City Women's Council
Vridhhi
Vrouwen Alliantie
Widows and Orphans Welfare Society of Kenya
Women Justice Program
Women, Law and Development International
Women's Commission Research and Education Fund
Women's Coordinating Committee for the Gulf and Arabian Peninsula
Women's World Organization for Rights, Literature and Development
World Confederation of Labour
World Economic Forum
World Population Society
World University Service
World Women's Christian Temperance Union
WorldSpace Foundation
Worldview International Foundation

2013/224. Dates of and provisional agenda for the 2014 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 18 July 2013, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Decided that the regular session of 2014 of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations would be held from 21 to 30 January and on 7 February 2014, and that its resumed session of 2014 would be held from 19 to 28 May and on 6 June 2014;

(*b*) Approved the provisional agenda for the 2014 session of the Committee as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE 2014 SESSION OF THE
COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations:
    (*a*) Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification deferred from previous sessions of the Committee;
    (*b*) New applications for consultative status and new requests for reclassification;
    (*c*) Applications of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council that have merged with non-governmental organizations without such consultative status.
4. Quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council:
    (*a*) Deferred quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council;
    (*b*) Review of quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council.

5. Strengthening of the Non-Governmental Organizations Branch of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat.

6. Review of the methods of work of the Committee: implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31, including the process of accreditation of representatives of non-governmental organizations, and Council decision 1995/304:

   (*a*) Process of accreditation of representatives of non-governmental organizations;

   (*b*) Consideration of issues on the agenda of the informal working group;

   (*c*) Other related matters.

7. Consideration of special reports.

8. General voluntary trust fund in support of the United Nations Non-Governmental Organizations Informal Regional Network.

9. Provisional agenda and documentation for the 2015 session of the Committee.

10. Adoption of the report of the Committee on its 2014 session.

2013/225. Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its resumed session of 2013

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 18 July 2013, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its resumed session of 2013.[23]

2013/226. Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits and the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B, 57/270 B and 60/265

At its 38th plenary meeting, on 18 July 2013, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 61/16 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council;[24]

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General on the mainstreaming of the three dimensions of sustainable development throughout the United Nations system;[25]

(*c*) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the main decisions and policy recommendations of the Committee on World Food Security.[26]

2013/227. Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B, 57/270 B, 60/265 and 61/16

At its 38th plenary meeting, on 18 July 2013, the Economic and Social Council decided to modify the title of the agenda item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B, 57/270 B and 60/265" to include a reference to General Assembly resolution 61/16 as of the next substantive session of the Council.

2013/228. Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the item on regional cooperation

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 19 July 2013, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields;[27]

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[23] E/2013/32 (Part II) and Corr.1.

[24] A/67/736-E/2013/7.

[25] A/68/79-E/2013/69.

[26] A/68/73-E/2013/59.

[27] E/2013/15 and Add.1 and 2.

(*b*) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretaries of the Economic Commission for Europe and the Economic Commission for Africa on the project for a Europe-Africa fixed link through the Strait of Gibraltar: report on activities carried out during the period 2006–2013 and programme proposed for the period 2013–2015;[28]

(*c*) Economic situation in the Economic Commission for Europe region: Europe, North America and the Commonwealth of Independent States in 2012–2013;[29]

(*d*) Overview of economic and social conditions in Africa, 2012–2013;[30]

(*e*) Summary of the Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific, 2013;[31]

(*f*) Latin America and the Caribbean: economic situation and outlook, 2012–2013;[32]

(*g*) Summary of the Survey of Economic and Social Developments in the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia region, 2012–2013.[33]

2013/229. Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its sixteenth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its seventeenth session

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 22 July 2013, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its sixteenth session;[34]

(*b*) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the seventeenth session of the Commission as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE SEVENTEENTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

2. Progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General

3. Science and technology for development

   Priority themes:

   (*a*) Science, technology and innovation for the post-2015 development agenda:

      (i) Taking stock: a decade of Commission on Science and Technology for Development contributions to the Millennium Development Goals;

      (ii) Looking forward: science, technology and innovation prospects for the post-2015 development agenda.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General

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[28] E/2013/21.

[29] E/2013/16.

[30] E/2013/17.

[31] E/2013/18.

[32] E/2013/19.

[33] E/2013/20.

[34] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2013, Supplement No. 11* and corrigendum (E/2013/31 and Corr.1).

(*b*) Information and communications technologies for inclusive social and economic development.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

4. Presentation of reports on science, technology and innovation policy reviews.

5. Election of the Chair and other officers for the eighteenth session of the Commission.

6. Provisional agenda and documentation for the eighteenth session of the Commission.

7. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its seventeenth session.

2013/230. Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the reports of coordination bodies and the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2014–2015

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 22 July 2013, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its fifty-third session;[35]

(*b*) Annual overview report of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination for 2012;[36]

(*c*) Relevant sections of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2014–2015 (relevant fascicles of A/68/6).

2013/231. African countries emerging from conflict

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 22 July 2013, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of integrated, coherent and coordinated support to South Sudan by the United Nations system[37] and requested that another report on the subject be submitted for consideration by the Council at its substantive session of 2014.

2013/232. Financing for humanitarian operations in the United Nations system

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2013, the Economic and Social Council took note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on financing for humanitarian operations in the United Nations system[38] and the note by the Secretary-General transmitting his comments and those of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination thereon.[39]

2013/233. Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its fifty-seventh session and provisional agenda and documentation for its fifty-eighth session

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2013, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its fifty-seventh session;[40]

(*b*) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-eighth session of the Commission as set out below:

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[35] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 16* (A/68/16).

[36] E/2013/60.

[37] E/2013/73.

[38] A/67/867.

[39] A/67/867/Add.1.

[40] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2013, Supplement No. 7* (E/2013/27).

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE FIFTY-EIGHTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

   Documentation

   Annotated provisional agenda and proposed organization of work

3. Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and to the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century":

   (*a*) Implementation of strategic objectives and action in critical areas of concern and further actions and initiatives:

      (i) Priority theme: Challenges and achievements in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals for women and girls;

      (ii) Review theme: Access and participation of women and girls in education, training and science and technology, including for the promotion of women's equal access to full employment and decent work;

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on the challenges and achievements in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals for women and girls

   Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

   Note by the Secretariat containing a discussion guide for the high-level round table on the challenges and achievements in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals for women and girls

   (*b*) Emerging issues, trends and new approaches to issues affecting the situation of women or equality between women and men;

   (*c*) Gender mainstreaming, situations and programmatic matters.

   Documentation

   Reports of the Secretary-General:

   – Progress in mainstreaming a gender perspective in the development, implementation and evaluation of national policies and programmes, with a particular focus on the priority theme

   – Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women

   – Release of women and children taken hostage, including those subsequently imprisoned, in armed conflicts (in accordance with resolution 56/1 of the Commission)

   – Eliminating maternal mortality and morbidity through the empowerment of women (in accordance with resolution 56/3 of the Commission)

   – Women, the girl child and HIV and AIDS (in accordance with resolution 56/5 of the Commission)

   – Ways and means to further enhance the impact of the work of the Commission

   Report of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women on the activities of the United Nations Trust Fund in Support of Actions to Eliminate Violence against Women

   Note by the Secretariat transmitting the outcome of the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth sessions of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

4. Communications concerning the status of women.

   Documentation

   Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the list of confidential communications concerning the status of women and responses thereto

5. Follow-up to Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions.

   Documentation

   Letter from the President of the Economic and Social Council to the Chair of the Commission on the Status of Women

6. Provisional agenda for the fifty-ninth session of the Commission.

7. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifty-eighth session.

2013/234. Revised provisional agenda for the twentieth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2013, the Economic and Social Council, further to its decision 2011/243 of 27 July 2011, in which it approved the provisional agenda for the twentieth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, approved the revised provisional agenda for the twentieth session as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE TWENTIETH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION
ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Lessons learned from the Commission, and the way forward.
4. Conclusion of the work of the Commission.
5. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its twentieth session.

2013/235. Report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-fourth session and venue and dates of and provisional agenda and documentation for its forty-fifth session

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2013, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-fourth session;[41]

(*b*) Decided that the forty-fifth session of the Commission would be held in New York from 4 to 7 March 2014;

(*c*) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-fifth session of the Commission as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE FORTY-FIFTH SESSION
OF THE STATISTICAL COMMISSION

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

   Documentation

   Provisional agenda and annotations

   Note by the Secretariat on the organization of the work of the session

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[41] Ibid., *Supplement No. 4* (E/2013/24).

3. Programme review: topic to be determined.

   Documentation

   Report of the programme reviewer

4. Demographic and social statistics:

   (*a*) Population and housing censuses;

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General

   (*b*) Human settlements statistics;

   Documentation

   Report of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme

   (*c*) Social statistics;

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General

   (*d*) Statistics on drugs and drug use;

   Documentation

   Report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

   (*e*) Washington Group on Disability Measurement;

   Documentation

   Report of the Washington Group

   (*f*) Migration statistics;

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General

   (*g*) Culture statistics.

   Documentation

   Report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

5. Economic statistics:

   (*a*) National accounts;

   Documentation

   Report of the Intersecretariat Working Group on National Accounts

   (*b*) Agricultural statistics;

   Documentation

   Report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Agricultural and Rural Statistics

   Report of the Global Steering Committee

   Report of the Wye Group on statistics on rural development and agriculture household income

   (*c*) Industrial statistics;

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General

(*d*) Energy statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

Report of the Oslo Group on Energy Statistics

(*e*) Distributive trade statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(*f*) International trade statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(*g*) Statistics of international trade in services;

Documentation

Report of the Task Force on Statistics of International Trade in Services

Report of the Secretary-General

(*h*) Information and communications technology statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Partnership on Measuring Information and Communication Technology for Development

(*i*) Tourism statistics;

Documentation

Report of the World Tourism Organization

(*j*) International Comparison Programme;

Documentation

Report of the World Bank

(*k*) Ottawa Group on Price Indices;

Documentation

Report of the Ottawa Group on Price Indices

(*l*) Short-term economic indicators.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

6. Natural resources and environment statistics:

Environmental-economic accounting.

Documentation

Report of the Committee of Experts on Environmental-Economic Accounting

7. Activities not classified by field:

(*a*) Coordination and integration of statistical programmes;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities (*b*) Implementation of the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Friends of the Chair on the implementation of the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

(*c*) Development indicators;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(*d*) Follow-up to Economic and Social Council policy decisions;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(*e*) Working methods of the Statistical Commission;

Documentation

Report of the Bureau

(*f*) Principles governing international statistical activities;

Documentation

Report of the Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities

(*g*) Regional statistical development;

Documentation

Report of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

(*h*) National quality assurance frameworks;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(*i*) Statistical-spatial framework in national statistical systems;

Documentation

Report of the Expert Group on Developing a Statistical-Spatial Framework in National Statistical Systems

(*j*) Efforts in developing a plan of action on statistical development;

Documentation

Report of the World Bank

(*k*) World Statistics Day;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(*l*) Big data and modernization of statistical systems;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(*m*) Broader measures of progress.

Documentation

Report of the Friends of the Chair on broader measures of progress

8. Programme questions (United Nations Statistics Division).

9. Dates of and provisional agenda for the forty-sixth session of the Commission.

   Documentation

   Note by the Secretariat containing the draft provisional agenda for the forty-sixth session of the Commission

   Note by the Secretariat on the draft multi-year programme of work of the Commission

10. Report of the Commission on its forty-fifth session.

2013/236. Report of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum of the United Nations Environment Programme on its first universal session

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2013, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum of the United Nations Environment Programme on its first universal session.[42]

2013/237. Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its forty-sixth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its forty-seventh session

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2013, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Commission on Population and Development on its forty-sixth session[43] and decided to transmit it to the second high-level dialogue of the General Assembly on international migration and development;

(*b*) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-seventh session of the Commission as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

   Documentation

   Provisional agenda for the forty-seventh session of the Commission

   Note by the Secretariat on the organization of the work of the session

   Report of the Bureau of the Commission on Population and Development on its intersessional meetings

3. Assessment of the status of implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on world demographic trends

   Report of the Secretary-General on the operational review of the status of implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

4. General debate on national experience in population matters: "Assessment of the status of implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development".

5. General debate on the contribution of population and development issues to the theme of the annual ministerial review in 2014.

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[42] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/68/25).

[43] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2013, Supplement No. 5* (E/2013/25).

6. Programme implementation and future programme of work of the Secretariat in the field of population.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on programme implementation and progress of work in the field of population in 2013

Note by the Secretary-General on the proposed strategic framework for the period 2016–2017: subprogramme 5, Population, of programme 7, Economic and social affairs

7. Provisional agenda for the forty-eighth session of the Commission.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat containing the provisional agenda for the forty-eighth session of the Commission

8. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its forty-seventh session.

2013/238. Venue and dates of and provisional agenda for the thirteenth session of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2013, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Decided that the thirteenth session of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration would be held at United Nations Headquarters from 7 to 11 April 2014;

(*b*) Approved the provisional agenda for the thirteenth session of the Committee as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE THIRTEENTH SESSION OF THE
COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Transforming public administration for sustainable development:
   (*a*) Strengthening national and local capacities for sustainable development management;
   (*b*) Promoting leadership, innovation and risk management for sustainable development;
   (*c*) Invigorating the professionalism and morale of the public service.
4. Review of the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance.
5. Agenda for the fourteenth session of the Committee.

2013/239. Venue and dates of and provisional agenda for the ninth session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2013, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Decided that the ninth session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters would be held in Geneva from 21 to 25 October 2013;

(*b*) Approved the provisional agenda for the ninth session of the Committee as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE NINTH SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS
ON INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN TAX MATTERS

1. Opening of the session by the representative of the Secretary-General.
2. Election of the Chair and other officers (closed meeting).
3. Consideration of rules of procedure and other organizational issues (closed meeting).
4. Introductory remarks by the Chair of the Committee.

5. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.

6. Discussion of substantive issues related to international cooperation in tax matters:

    (*a*) Issues related to the updating of the United Nations Model Tax Convention:

        (i) Article 4 (Resident): application of treaty rules to hybrid entities;

        (ii) Article 5 (Permanent establishment):

            a. The meaning of "connected projects";

            b. Whether a satellite in geostationary orbit could constitute a permanent establishment;

            c. Permanent establishment issues in international value-added tax cases;

        (iii) Article 7 (Business profits): "force of attraction" – consideration and explanation of its operation;

        (iv) Article 8 (Shipping, inland waterways transport and air transport): the meaning and coverage of the term "auxiliary activities";

        (v) Article 9 (Associated enterprises): update of its Commentary;

        (vi) Article 12 (Royalties): general consideration, including of equipment-related issues;

        (vii) Article 13 (Capital gains): the practical implications of paragraph 4;

        (viii) Article 23 (Methods for the elimination of double taxation): conflicts of qualification and conflicts of interpretation in 2012 in the context of the discussion on climate change;

        (ix) Article 26 (Exchange of information);

        (x) Various articles: taxation of services – provision on taxation of fees for technical services;

        (xi) Various articles: United Nations Model Convention and climate change mechanisms;

    (*b*) Other issues:

        (i) Issues for the next update of the Practical Manual on Transfer Pricing for Developing Countries;

        (ii) Manual for the Negotiation of Bilateral Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries;

        (iii) Foreign direct investment issues and corporate taxation, including resource taxation issues for developing countries;

        (iv) Taxation of development projects;

        (v) Capacity-building.

7. Dates and provisional agenda for the tenth session of the Committee.

8. Adoption of the report of the Committee on its ninth session.

2013/240. Report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its tenth session and provisional agenda for its eleventh session

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2013, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its tenth session;[44]

(*b*) Approved the provisional agenda for the eleventh session of the Forum as set out below:

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[44] Ibid., *Supplement No. 22* (E/2013/42).

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE ELEVENTH SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS FORUM ON FORESTS

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Forests: progress, challenges and the way forward for the international arrangement on forests:
   (*a*) Reviewing the effectiveness of the international arrangement on forests and consideration of all future options;
   (*b*) Reviewing the progress towards the achievement of the global objectives on forests and the implementation of the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests;
   (*c*) Reviewing the contribution of forests and the international arrangement on forests, including the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests, to the internationally agreed development goals.
4. Means of implementation for sustainable forest management and forest law enforcement and governance at all levels.
5. Enhanced cooperation and policy and programme coordination, including the provision of further guidance to the Collaborative Partnership on Forests.
6. Regional and subregional inputs.
7. Multi-stakeholder dialogue.
8. High-level segment.
9. Forum Trust Fund.
10. Other matters.
11. Adoption of the report of the Forum on its eleventh session.

2013/241. Venue and dates of the eleventh session of the United Nations Forum on Forests

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2013, the Economic and Social Council decided that the eleventh session of the United Nations Forum on Forests would be held from 4 to 15 May 2015 in New York.

2013/242. Report of the Nineteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2013, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Nineteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific.[45]

2013/243. Report of the Commission for Social Development on its fifty-first session and provisional agenda and documentation for its fifty-second session

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2013, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Commission for Social Development on its fifty-first session;[46]

(*b*) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-second session of the Commission as set out below:

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[45] E/CONF.102/8.

[46] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2013, Supplement No. 6* (E/2013/26).

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE FIFTY-SECOND SESSION OF THE COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on the review of methods of work of the Commission for Social Development

3. Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly:

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on the social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development

   (*a*) Priority theme: Promoting empowerment of people in achieving poverty eradication, social integration and full employment and decent work for all;

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on promoting empowerment of people in achieving poverty eradication, social integration and full employment and decent work for all

   (*b*) Review of relevant United Nations plans and programmes of action pertaining to the situation of social groups:

   (i) World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons;

   (ii) Standard Rules on Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities;

   (iii) World Programme of Action for Youth;

   (iv) Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002;

   (v) Family issues, policies and programmes;

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on the preparations for the observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family at all levels

   Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002

   Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the World Programme of Action for Youth

   Report of the Secretary-General on mainstreaming disability in the development agenda

   Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on disability of the Commission for Social Development

   (*c*) Emerging issues [*to be determined*].

   Documentation

   Note by the Secretariat

4. Programme questions and other matters.

   Documentation

   Note by the Secretary-General on the proposed strategic framework for the period 2016–2017: subprogramme 2, Social policy and development, of programme 7, Economic and social affairs

5. Provisional agenda for the fifty-third session of the Commission.

6. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifty-second session.

2013/244. Nomination of members of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2013, the Economic and Social Council confirmed the nomination by the Commission for Social Development of the following eight candidates for membership in the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development:

(*a*) Jimi O. ADÉSINA (Nigeria), Asef BAYAT (United States of America), David HULME (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Joakim PALME (Sweden) and Onalenna Doo SELOLWANE (Botswana), for a four-year term beginning on the date of confirmation by the Council and expiring on 30 June 2017;

(*b*) Bina AGARWAL (India), Evelina DAGNINO (Brazil) and Julia SZALAI (Hungary), for an additional two-year term beginning on the date of confirmation by the Council and expiring on 30 June 2015.

2013/245. Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its reconvened twenty-first session

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2013, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its reconvened twenty-first session.[47]

2013/246. Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: extension of the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2013, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its decision 2011/258 of 28 July 2011, entitled "Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: extension of the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime", in which it, inter alia, reaffirmed Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 52/13 of 20 March 2009[48] and Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 18/3 of 24 April 2009[49] and decided to renew the mandate of the working group until the part of the sessions of the Commissions to be held in the first half of 2013, at which time the Commissions would carry out a thorough review of the functioning of the working group and consider the extension of its mandate:

(*a*) Reiterated its awareness of the importance of the role of the working group in assisting the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in effectively addressing financial and governance issues relevant to the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

(*b*) Reaffirmed the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the principal policymaking organ of the United Nations on matters of international drug control and as the governing body of the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as the principal policymaking organ of the United Nations on matters of crime prevention and criminal justice and as the governing body of the crime programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

(*c*) Reiterated its concern about the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and expressed its awareness of the urgent need to continue to address those issues in a pragmatic, results-oriented, efficient and cooperative manner;

(*d*) Reaffirmed Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 52/13 and Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 18/3, and decided to renew the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and

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[47] Ibid., *2012, Supplement No. 10A* (E/2012/30/Add.1).

[48] Ibid., *2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[49] Ibid., *Supplement No. 10* (E/2009/30), chap. I, sect. D.

Crime until the part of the sessions of the Commissions to be held in the first half of 2015, at which time the Commissions would carry out a thorough review of the functioning of the working group and consider the extension of its mandate;

(*e*) Decided that the working group would hold formal and informal meetings in line with current practice;

(*f*) Requested that the relevant documentation be provided to the working group not later than 10 working days before a meeting;

(*g*) Reiterated the importance of the development of an indicative annual workplan by Member States, taking into account input from the Secretariat and providing, as appropriate, for review of the format and organization of work of the working group with a view to improving its effectiveness, and approved the provisional agenda of the working group as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE STANDING OPEN-ENDED INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORKING GROUP ON IMPROVING THE GOVERNANCE AND FINANCIAL SITUATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME

1. Consolidated budget for the biennium 2014–2015 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.
2. Governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.
3. Evaluation and oversight.
4. Other matters.

2013/247. Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twenty-second session and provisional agenda and documentation for its twenty-third session

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2013, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twenty-second session;[50]

(*b*) Recalling its decision 2010/243 of 22 July 2010, decided that the prominent theme for the twenty-third session of the Commission would be "International cooperation in criminal matters";

(*c*) Recalling its decision 2012/238 of 26 July 2012, took note of Commission decision 22/2,[51]

(*d*) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the twenty-third session of the Commission as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE TWENTY-THIRD SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

   Documentation

   Provisional agenda and annotations
3. Strategic management, budgetary and administrative questions:
   (*a*) Work of the working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;
   (*b*) Directives on policy and budgetary issues for the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme;

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[50] Ibid., *2013, Supplement No. 10* and corrigendum (E/2013/30 and Corr.1).

[51] Ibid., chap. I, sect. D.

(*c*) Working methods of the Commission.

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director on the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Other notes by the Secretariat and reports of the Secretary-General or Executive Director in accordance with mandates

4. Thematic discussion on the theme "International cooperation in criminal matters".

Documentation

Discussion guide

5. Integration and coordination of efforts by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and by Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice:

(*a*) Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto;

(*b*) Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption;

(*c*) Ratification and implementation of the international instruments to prevent and combat terrorism;

(*d*) Other crime prevention and criminal justice matters;

(*e*) Other activities in support of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in particular activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, non-governmental organizations and other bodies.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation in combating transnational organized crime and corruption

Report of the Secretary-General on assistance in implementing the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism

Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network

Other notes by the Secretariat and reports of the Secretary-General or Executive Director in accordance with mandates

6. Use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

Other notes by the Secretariat and reports of the Secretary-General or Executive Director in accordance with mandates

7. World crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director on the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Other notes by the Secretariat and reports of the Secretary-General or Executive Director in accordance with mandates

8. Follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

9. Provisional agenda for the twenty-fourth session of the Commission.

10. Other business.

11. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its twenty-third session.

2013/248. Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened fifty-fifth session

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2013, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened fifty-fifth session.[52]

2013/249. Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifty-sixth session and provisional agenda for its fifty-seventh session

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2013, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifty-sixth session;[53]

(*b*) Also took note of Commission decision 55/1 of 7 December 2012;[54]

(*c*) Approved the provisional agenda for the fifty-seventh session of the Commission as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE FIFTY-SEVENTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

High-level segment

3. Opening of the high-level segment.

4. General debate of the high-level segment.

5. Round-table discussions of the high-level segment.

6. Outcome of the high-level segment.

7. Closure of the high-level segment.

Normative segment

8. Thematic debate/round-table discussions.

9. Implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem:

    (*a*) Demand reduction and related measures;

    (*b*) Supply reduction and related measures;

    (*c*) Countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation to enhance international cooperation.

10. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:

    (*a*) Challenges and future work of the Commission and the World Health Organization in the review of substances for possible scheduling recommendations;

    (*b*) Changes in the scope of control of substances;

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[52] Ibid., *2012, Supplement No. 8A* (E/2012/28/Add.1).

[53] Ibid., *2013, Supplement No. 8* (E/2013/28).

[54] Ibid., *2012, Supplement No. 8A* (E/2012/28/Add.1), chap. I, sect. B.

(*c*) International Narcotics Control Board;

(*d*) International cooperation to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion;

(*e*) Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties.

11. World situation with regard to drug trafficking and recommendations of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission.

Operational segment

12. Policy directives to the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and strengthening the drug programme and the role of the Commission as its governing body, including administrative, budgetary and strategic management questions:

    (*a*) Work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and policy directives;

    (*b*) Role of the Commission as the governing body of the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime:

        (i) Strengthening the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

        (ii) Administrative, budgetary and strategic management questions.

13. Provisional agenda for the fifty-eighth session of the Commission.

14. Other business.

15. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifty-seventh session.

2013/250. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2013, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2012.[55]

2013/251. Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2013, the Economic and Social Council, recalling General Assembly resolution 1166 (XII) of 26 November 1957, in which the Assembly requested the Council to establish the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as well as subsequent Assembly resolutions by which the membership of the Executive Committee was increased:

(*a*) Took note of the requests to enlarge the membership of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees contained in the note verbale dated 12 February 2013 from the Permanent Mission of Afghanistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General,[56] the letter dated 2 April 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Belarus to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council,[57] the note verbale dated 16 May 2013 from the Permanent Mission of the Czech Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General,[58] the note verbale dated 28 May 2013 from the Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General,[59] the note verbale dated 5 June 2013 from the Permanent Mission of Slovakia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General,[60] the note verbale dated 21 June 2013 from the Permanent Mission of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General[61] and the note verbale dated 2 July 2013 from the Permanent Mission of Latvia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General;[62]

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[55] International Narcotics Control Board, document E/INCB/2012/1.

[56] E/2013/10.

[57] E/2013/49.

[58] E/2013/76.

[59] E/2013/85.

[60] E/2013/83.

(*b*) Recommended that the General Assembly, at its sixty-eighth session, decide on the question of enlarging the membership of the Executive Committee from 87 to 94 States.

2013/252. Report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its twelfth session

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2013, the Economic and Social Council decided to defer until its resumed substantive session of 2013 the consideration of the report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its twelfth session.[63]

2013/253. Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the advancement of women, crime prevention and criminal justice, and human rights

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2013, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Note by the Secretariat on the results of the fifty-first, fifty-second and fifty-third sessions of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women;[64]

(*b*) Note by the Secretariat on the report of the Board of Trustees on major activities of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute;[65]

(*c*) Report of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities on its fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth sessions;[66]

(*d*) Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions;[67]

(*e*) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.[68]

2013/254. Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2013, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people.[69]

2013/255. Report of the Council of the United Nations University

At its 48th plenary meeting, on 26 July 2013, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Council of the United Nations University on the work of the University.[70]

2013/256. Temporary adjournment of the substantive session of 2013 of the Economic and Social Council

At its 48th plenary meeting, on 26 July 2013, the Economic and Social Council decided to temporarily adjourn its substantive session of 2013 and to reconvene the session at a later date.

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[61] E/2013/86.

[62] E/2013/89.

[63] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2013, Supplement No. 23* (E/2013/43).

[64] E/2013/75.

[65] E/2013/80.

[66] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 55* (A/68/55).

[67] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2013, Supplement No. 2* (E/2013/22).

[68] E/2013/82.

[69] A/68/76-E/2013/65.

[70] E/2013/88.

2013/257. Dates and venue for the twenty-eighth session of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names

At its 51st plenary meeting, on 7 November 2013, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its decision 2012/260 of 26 November 2012, in which it took note of, *inter alia*, the report of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names on the work of its twenty-seventh session,[71] decided that the twenty-eighth session of the Group of Experts would be held at United Nations Headquarters from 28 April to 2 May 2014.

2013/258. Report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its twelfth session

At its 51st plenary meeting, on 7 November 2013, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its decision 2013/252 of 25 July 2013 deferring its consideration of the report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its twelfth session,[63] decided to request the Permanent Forum to continue consideration of draft decision IV, entitled "Change of name of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues", contained in the report and to inform the Council of the outcome.

2013/259. International expert group meeting on the theme "Sexual health and reproductive rights: articles 21, 22 (1), 23 and 24 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples"

At its 51st plenary meeting, on 7 November 2013, the Economic and Social Council decided to authorize the holding of a three-day international expert group meeting on the theme "Sexual health and reproductive rights: articles 21, 22 (1), 23 and 24 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples".

2013/260. Venue and dates of the thirteenth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

At its 51st plenary meeting, on 7 November 2013, the Economic and Social Council decided that the thirteenth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues would be held at United Nations Headquarters from 12 to 23 May 2014.

2013/261. Report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its twelfth session and provisional agenda for its thirteenth session

At its 51st plenary meeting, on 7 November 2013, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its twelfth session;[63]

(*b*) Approved the provisional agenda for the thirteenth session of the Permanent Forum as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE THIRTEENTH SESSION OF THE PERMANENT FORUM ON INDIGENOUS ISSUES

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Special theme: "Principles of good governance consistent with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples: articles 3 to 6 and 46".
4. Human rights:
   (*a*) Implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;
   (*b*) Dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples.
5. Half-day discussion on the Asian region.
6. Half-day discussion on the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples.

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[71] E/2012/90.

7. Ongoing priorities and themes and follow-up:

   (*a*) Indigenous children;

   (*b*) Indigenous youth;

   (*c*) Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People;

   (*d*) Post-2015 development agenda.

8. Comprehensive dialogue with United Nations agencies and funds.

9. Future work of the Permanent Forum, including emerging issues.

10. Provisional agenda for the fourteenth session of the Permanent Forum.

11. Adoption of the report of the Permanent Forum on its thirteenth session.

2013/262. Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the high-level segment of its substantive session of 2013

At its 54th plenary meeting, on 16 December 2013, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Secretary-General on science, technology and innovation, and the potential of culture, for promoting sustainable development and achieving the Millennium Development Goals;[72]

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General on the contribution of the Economic and Social Council to the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda as a principal body for policy review, policy dialogue and recommendations on issues of economic and social development and for the follow-up to the Millennium Development Goals.[73]

2013/263. Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with economic and environmental questions

At its 54th plenary meeting, on 16 December 2013, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its twentieth session;[74]

(*b*) Report of the Tenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for the Americas.[75]

2013/264. Report of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management on its third session and venue and dates of and provisional agenda for its fourth session

At its 54th plenary meeting, on 16 December 2013, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management on its third session;[76]

(*b*) Decided that the fourth session of the Committee would be held at United Nations Headquarters from 4 to 6 August 2014;

(*c*) Approved the provisional agenda for the fourth session of the Committee as set out below:

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[72] E/2013/54.

[73] E/2013/72.

[74] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2013, Supplement No. 9* (E/2013/29).

[75] E/CONF.103/46.

[76] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2013, Supplement No. 26* (E/2013/46).

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON GLOBAL GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Global geodetic reference frame.
4. Determining global fundamental datasets.
5. Trends in national institutional arrangements in geospatial information management.
6. Global map for sustainable development.
7. Legal and policy frameworks, including issues related to authoritative data.
8. Implementation and adoption of standards for the global geospatial information community.
9. Integration of geospatial, statistical and other information.
10. Integration of land and marine geospatial information.
11. Knowledge base for geospatial information management.
12. Coordination of United Nations activities in geospatial information management.
13. Reports by regional entities and thematic groups.
14. Provisional agenda and dates for the fifth session of the Committee.
15. Report of the Committee on its fourth session.

2013/265. Transitional arrangements for the election of the Bureau of the Economic and Social Council

At its 54th plenary meeting, on 16 December 2013, the Economic and Social Council, recalling paragraph 5 of the annex to General Assembly resolution 68/1 of 20 September 2013, in which the Assembly requested the Council to adjust its programme of work to a July-to-July cycle with immediate effect and invited the Council to consider transitional arrangements for the election of its Bureau, decided that the term of office for the next President and the four Vice-Presidents of the Council would be from the date of election, on 14 January 2014, until their successors are elected, which is expected to be at the beginning of the new cycle starting in July 2015, on the understanding that they remain representatives of a member of the Council.